VOL. 17.

Jan. 3, 1861,—19.4t

Thursday the 21st of February.

Schools.

TUITION PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

are continued in the Elementary Branches, Mathematics, Languages, English Literature, Natural Sciences, and Moral

Philosophy, until the minds of the students are properly trained for the duties of life. The investigations and dis-

cussions are thorough and comprehensive. Necessary apparatus is freely supplied. The Libraries and Cabinets em-

Music is taught as a science and as an art. Instruction is

given on the Piano, Guitar and Harmonium. Unusual at-

College Classes. 20
Drawing, (materials included,). 12

Painting in Water Colors,.....

Board, (washing included,)....

REMARKS. Experienced and thoroughly qualified teachers give their entire time to their respective departments.

Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly prohib-

yune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises, and no

miles from the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily stages.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July, and closes on the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the annual commence-

pondents will direct their favors to

MILLS & CO., Oxford, N. C.

December 13th. -16-6w.*

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.

TERMS PER SESSION :

Legal Notices.

against the said estate, to present them to the subscriber for payment within the time prescribed by law, or other-

wise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Jan. 3, 1861.—19-31*

JAS. M. FOY, Adm'r.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as the Administrator of the late William B. Sidbury, at the December Term, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the

County of New Hanover, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate to make payment, and those persons hav-

ing claims against said intestate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Court.

To the Court.

Fall Term, 1860.

TN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity of

New Hanover county, in this cause made, at the Fall Term, 1860, of said Court, I shall offer for sale at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 12th January next, the following described tract of land,

viz: A tract of land formerly belonging to Edge Casteen, situate in the county of New Hanover, adjoining the lands

of John James on the South, of Jacob Casteen on the East, and situate on the West side of Angola Creek, being the

same that was occupied in part by Edge Casteen, and a por-tion of said tract being that which was purchased by the

said Edge Casteen from J. W. Pridgen.
TERMS—Sixty dollars cash; balance six and twelve months,

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1860.

George Johnson, Adm'r of Benjamin Johnson, dec'd,

vs. Enoch Johnson, Levi Johnson, Josiah Johnson, G. W. John-

son, Thomas Highsmith and wife Tobitha, Gibson Johnson and wife Mary, Charles Bland and wife Rachel, and Isaac

Johnson and wife Ann.
PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE TO MAKE ASSETS.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Levi Johnson, Gibson Johnson, Charles Bland and wife Rachel,

Thomas Highsmith and wife Tobitha, and Isaac Johnson and wife Ann, are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore,

ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wil-mington Journal for six weeks, commanding the said defen-

dants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of February next, to plead answer, or demur to this petition, or an order of sale will be made

as prayed in said petition.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office.

the 3d Monday of November, 1860, and 85th year of Ameri-

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.

[Pr. adv. \$7 00]-17-6w

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Riley Jones and wife and others, In equity.
To the Court.

Fall Term, 1860.

pleaded in bar of their recovery.

AMOS ATKINSON, Adm'r.

17.8w*

in higher English,... in Languages and higher Mathematics

Contingent Fee,....
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.

September, 1860.

December 20, 1860.

Dec. 17, 1860.—86-1t—17-ts.

Nov. 30th, 1860.

ocket money is required.
Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville, twelve

tention is devoted to Vocal and Sacred Music.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1861.

Wilmington Journal.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BOGART,
RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero', furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Building, with full practical working Drawings, shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of ent, and beauty of form and color, with economy, sh those intending to build, with a knowledge arance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON, OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. colicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, on, Timber, &c.

REFER TO

B. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.

B. Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N C., do. do.

H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.

GEO. ALDERMAN. NEPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. ice at I. T. Alderman's Store. ompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage

T. H. McKOY & CO., CROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South

ampt personal attention given to consignments of Na-

Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or R. C. JOHNSON.

ountry friends.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES. A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully so-ited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all or-rs entrusted to his care.

H. L. HOLMES. AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, New Journal Building. rts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. fice over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of March 9, 1860 .- 158 &29.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM, EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-WILMINGTON, N. C. Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baand other Country Produce.

ERENCH'S HOTEL,

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.

There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the

B.Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

WALKER MEARES, RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 Market Street. rushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, th's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. attention of Physicians is especially called to the f Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention C. POLVOGT, HOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C. salways on hand and manufactures to order any ar UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortof PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short

WILLIAM J. PRICE, NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. engaged in the Turpentine business. For Utice opposite No. 47, North Water street.

EDWIN A. KEITH,

MOMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. ers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the ale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded New York for 10 cents per bale.

JOHN MCLAURIN SMITH & McLAURIN, 10MMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, RETER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C. Oct. 7th, 1859.

Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street. tember 20, 1860-4-1y EDWARD McPHERSON.

(10MMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. A. E. HALL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

uttertoh's Wharf,

JAMES U. BULL.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, nery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-

JOSEPH L. KEEN. ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line mainess. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, 187RR, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire

To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y. tills at the shortest notice W. H. McRARY & CO.,

| OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "" Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] REFERENCES :

GEO. W. ROSE. ARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

A STRAY COW. TAKEN UP, about the first of November at the residence of Seth King, in Stump Sound, Onslow county, a LARGE RED AND WHITE about three hundred lbs. TAKEN UP, about the first of November last he mark is crop and half-crop in each ear. Any person larges and take the cow, or she will be dealt with accoring to law.

JOHN E. KING. 15-tf JONES' HOTEL.

March 19th, 1860

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us,
James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices
of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James
P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium
size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, WILMINGTON, N. C. and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to sur-

Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to sur-render himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of August, A. D., 1860. JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.)

I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.

Aug. 9, 1860—50-tf

JAS. P. MOORE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information has this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of H. A. Colvin, that one slave, PETER, belonging to the estate of Wm. B. Colvin, has run away and lies out, hid and lurking in swamps and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State: These are in the name of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his matter, or other lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places of said county, and warn said slave that if he does not immediately return to his master, it is lawful for any one to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 8th May, 1860.

JAS. F. SIMPSON, J. P. [L. S.]

Peter is five feet eight or ten inches high, stout and black; ranaway in February, 1859. I will give one hundred dollars for him, dead or alive.

H. A. COLVIN:

May 24, 1860.-39-tf. WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, and is of FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

Wilmington, N. C. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furwas entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the tity, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges mocerate, and every evertion will be made to merit a smartfully solicited.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER COUNTY, N. C. A GRAND VIRGINIA DISCOVERY. C. W. McCLAMMY, Jr., PRINCIPAL.

THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on SOME FOUR MONTHS SINCE, our excellent townsman, NAPHTALI EZEKIEL, informed us that he had prepared a hair restorer with which he was experimenting upon his own head, whose top was entirely bald. We saw him two days since, and on the place so bald four months since, a fine crop of hair has sprung up with a vigorous growth. So convinced is Mr. EZERIEL of the efficacy of his discovery that he has named it "THE INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER." Mr. E. is about going into an extensive manufacture of an article which is destined to prove of anxious Higher English,......12 50 6 to 8 dollars per month. No deduction except in case of sickness protracted beyond a week. For further information address the Principal, at Harrell's Store, N. C. interest to our bald pated friends .- From Richmond Enqui-

rer, December 12th, 1859.

This famous article can now be had of the principal Druggists. Those persons who desire a fine head of hair, have only to use the restorer according to printed directions on the bottle. Those who have any doubts of its efficacy, can have them removed in a short time, by using the INFALLIBLE VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER, proving that it is all that it is all the time desired to be LITERARY SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL comprises eight permanently organized classes, whose studies commence with the alphabet and

that it is claimed to be.
Wholesale depot for orders, 69 Main Street.
N. EZEKIEL.

I, N. EZEKIEL, take oath on the Holy Bible, that I have brace rare and extensive collections.

FINE ARTS SCHOOL.

Special attention is devoted to Drawing, Oil Painting and Embroidery. The various styles of "fancy painting" and "ornamental work" are also taught.

MUSIC SCHOOL been bald for the past 12 years, and have restored my hai by using EZEKIEL'S VIRGINIA HAIR RESTORER. NAPHTALI EZEKIEL.
This day sworn to before me, by Naphtali Ezekiel. Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.
WM. H. LIPPITT, sole Agent for Wilmington, N. C. Jan. 14th. 1860-111-1t-21-12m.

> MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents the attention of mothers.

SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. greatly facilitates the process of teething, by so the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay Al ening the gums, reducing all inflamm PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine MRS. —NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SIN- WINSLOW'S G L E INSTANCE, SOOTHING CURE, when timely used. Never did we | SYRUP. | know an instance of DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be

ment on the last Thursday in May.
Students are received for one or more sessions. Corresfound in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is admin This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't. TTHE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of

not speedily reme-A N D DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES and your suffering child of the complete of th

come forward and make immediate payment of the same to the subscriber; and also notifies all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them to the subscriber

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y: PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Sold in Wilmington. N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

DURE WHITE LEAD; " Snow White Zinc; White Gloss Zinc;

Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole ale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16.
Druggist & Chemist. PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish!; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " dry as 10 " Spanish Brown; 5 " Venetian Red; Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil;

Lard Oil; 2 " Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry; "Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist. wholesale and retail, by

Oct. 2-5-tf

Rewards.

with bond and approved security, bearing interest from date of sale.

DUBRUTZ CUTLAR, C. M. E. ment in the jail of this county.

THEOPHILUS TATOM.
19.3t

Bladen County, N. C., Jan. 3d, 1861. 25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inch es high, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Neg o wo-man SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth.

I will give the above reward to have the Negroes deliver ed to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again.
WILLIAM H. HOLMES. Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—13-tf.

\$10 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.

Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf

JERE. J. KING.

TO MILL OWNERS. THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING. JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM. G. W. SMITH.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel, can be earned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.

OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best property and convenience.

possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MARY B. McCALEB.

December 11, 1860 .- dtf.

CARRIAGE FACTORY. CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BOCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheep as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly empleyed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no huggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

For Sale and to Let.

VALUBLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Plantation at Little River, S. U

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable Plantation lying on Little River, South Carolina, containing between nine and ten thousand acres.

This plantation combines in an eminent degree all the Ground Peas, Corn and Cotton, and with a slight additional outlay, can be made highly productive. There is also a portion of Turpentine Land. The improvements are a new and commodious Dwelling House, with all the necessary outbuildings.

With a moderate amount of the purchase money in cash, the terms for the balance will be made accommodating .-

He also offers
A PLANTATION ON TOPSAIL SOUND. Being that on which he now resides, about 12 miles from Wilmington, and containing five hundred and five acres, unsurpassed for the cultivation of Ground Peas. Also a small tract of piney land lying on the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plank Road.

For further particulars, please call upon or address the subscriber.

Topsail Sound, New Hanover Co., N. C., Dec. 27th 1860.

Herald please conv. 1 month weekly.

Herald please copy 1 month weekly.

CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE. THE undersigned by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Bladen County, made at Fall Term, A. D. 1869, will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday of February next, all that valuable Cape Fear River Plantation, known as "Coal Mine," and the adjoining lands, belonging to the heirs of the late John S. Pearson. It consists of a tract of several hundred acres of fertile river land, with its improvements, situated on the south-east side of the river, adjoining the plantation of Mrs. Johnson, and about two miles above White Hall's, and of a large body of pine lands adjoining, comprising in all nearly 2000 acres. Some of the adjoining

tracts are swamp lands.

Terms: One per cent of the purchase money required in cash, the balance to be secured by bonds drawing interest from date of sale, and payable in one two and three years.

II PORTINGON C. M. E. H. H. ROBINSON, C. M. E. Flizabethtown, December 13, 1860.—w-tf. LOVE GROVE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale this desirable place, situated within one mile of Wilmington, and immediately on the W. & Weldon R. Road. It is susceptible of high improvement, having a clay sub-soil, and would make a desirable place for the cultivation of Vegetables for market. Any person desirous of purchasing, may get a bargain by applying early.
TERMS.—One-fifth cash; the balance in one, two, three

and four years, for approved paper, with interest from day of purchase. For further particulars apply to JERE. J. KING, or Nov. 15, 1860-12-tf THOS. H. HOWEY FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly plieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC and overcome connot speedily remainded to the stomach and overcome connot speedily remainded to the subscribers.

One year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf

Waldo Fla desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complet THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West,

not speedily remeWe believe it the REMEDY IN THE TEETHING WORLD, in all cases

THE UNDERSIGNED, wishing to go to the West, desires to sell the following property, situated in Elizabethtown, N. C., viz: One-half acre Lot, having ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been appointed and duly qualified as the Administrator upon the estate of Hiram W. Foy, deceased, at December term, A. D. 1860, hereby requests all persons who are indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment of the same to the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES in a very desirable part of the town, and is newly and computed in the very desirable part of the very desirable part of the very desirable part of the very desi B. F. RINALDI Elizabethtown, N. C. October 19th, 1860.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River. in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp. about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-house; and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.

April 19, 1860.—34-tf

ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday morning the 27th December, my negro man DUNCAN, known in the County as Campbell's Dunc. Said slave is a bright mulatto, aged about forty-five years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He has a wife on Mr. W. J. McKay's Hammond Creek plantation, where he is supposed to be lurking. The above reward will be remarked to the subscriber on There advantages in regard to health, natural advantages in regard to health, above reward will be remarked. is a bright mulatto, aged about forty-live years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He has a wife on Mr. W. J. McKay's Hammond Creek plantation, where he is supposed to be lurking. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in the jail of this county. section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Biaden county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

> NOTICE. WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable Jail finished, and are now prepared to take charge of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay as mgn prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes

A. J. SHEPARD & CO.,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite your attention, feeing confident that their stock is equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, and consists of the following articles: DRY GOODS.

Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Wool

Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattiuets, Kentucky Jesus, Kerseys, Linsey Stripe and Plaids, Negro and Bed Blankets, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this market. Prices at a low rate. Men's Calf, Kip and water-proof Boots; Ladies' Gaiters and Morocco Boots; Misses' and Children's Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather Boots, Farmers' Brogans, Negro Men's, Boys' and Women's

HATS AND CAPS.

A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps,
Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single. GROCERIES.

Coffee-Rio, Laguayra and Java; Crushed and Porto Rice Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Crushed and Porto Rico Sugars; Common & Syrup Molasses; Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Alspice, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Candies, Raisins, Alum and Table Salt; Crackers, Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Sulphur, Coperas, Cream Tartar, Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Indigo, Camphor, Washing and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE.

and many other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE.

Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Shovels, Locks, Spades, Forks, Coffee Mills, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Shoe Thread, Sein Twine, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saws, Trace Chains, Chovels and Tongs, And Irons, Hooks and Hinges, Wooden, Willow and Crockery Ware, Brooms, Matches, Ledies' Baskets and Work Stands, Paint Brushes, Painted Pails, Tubs, Measures, Plates, Bowls, Cups and Saucers, Butter Plates, Preserve do., Goblets, Pickles, Preserve and Brandy Peaches, Plumbs, Currants, Godes Berries, Damsons, Pine Apples, Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Butter Nuts, Walnuts, and many articles too tedious to mention.

They take this opportunity of thanking their customers and friends for the liberal patrons ge herstofore bestowed and hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They carnestly desire all persons to give them a call and examine their stock, both in quality and price, as they feel antified that they can please all, even those of the most fastidious tasts.

Jacksonville, Onelow Oc., K. C., Nov. I, 1860. — 10-tf

CO-PARTHERSHIP LOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into CoPertnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO BLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on communion. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. BOUTHERLAND.

Our list, both daily and weekly is steadily on the increase. This morning we received thirteen new Daily subscribers from Washington, N. C., and one from Fayetteville; at the latter place our list is quite large, but still they come. Now that Washington and Greenville have been placed in close connection by mail with Wilmington, we hope our friends in these places will exert themselves in our behalf. The Postmasters will cheerfully act as our agents in forwarding subscriptions

We neglected sooner to notice the appearance of the Herald on the 1st inst. in an entirely new dress and form. . Instead of six columns, it has now seven on each page, though they are not quite as wide as formerly. It presents quite a creditable appearance. We wish its clever and gentlemanly proprietor all the pecuniary success which his enterprise deserves.

We notice that our friend Robinson, of the Goldsboro' Rough Notes, has disposed of that establishment to Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, formerly of the Wilson Star of Freedom. We regret to have to part with our friend R. in the Editorial fraternity. No doubt the Rough Notes will continue to flourish under the auspices of its new editor. Success attend it.

THE SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE SLOOP SPRAY .- The sloop Spray, rendered notorious by the supposed murder of Jackalow, now awaiting his trial at Trenton, N. Y., was purchased some two months since by gentlemen in North Carolina, for the purpose of putting her on the Cape Fear river as a passenger packet between Wil-mington and Smithville. After undergoing some repairs, and taking in freight, she sailed from New York about the 9th of November, under the charge of a captain, mate and boy employed for the trip, and taking one passenger. They proceeded safely to Norfolk, when the passenger left and proceeded to his destination by land. Since then no tidings of the boat have reached the owners. The supposition is that the sloop has been blown out to sea and lost with all on board. If true the

Norfolk (Va.,) Argus, 1st inst. The Spray arrived at Smithville about ten days since after a long passage, all safe and sound.

Spray was certainly a fatal vessel.

From the Washington Constitution. An Empty Delusion.

It is commonly asserted by those who either wish to Inll themselves and their friends into a false security, or who desire wilfully to conceal the truth, that the South having a majority in the Senate, she need not fear any injury from Lincoln's election. Aside from the absurd fallacy of supposing that a ma-

ority in the Senate, did it exist, could be a sufficient shield to the South against all the dangers and calamities to which black-republicanism exposes her, it is obvious to everybody who examines the facts that no such majority exists, and that after the fourth of next March. the South, even should we, for the sake of the argument, suppose that every Southern State remains in the Union, has not a certain majority in the Senate. The Senate is now composed of 66 members. In the next Congress, by the admission of Kansas, that number will almost certainly be increased to 68. Of these the fifteen Southern States, even if none should secede and South particulars.—Reporter.] Carolina should send back her senators, have thirty members. Add Mr. Bright, of Indiana, Mr. Thomson of New Jersey, Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, and Mr. La-tham, of California, democratic senators from Northern States, and we find thirty-four to be the number of States to those States. those on whom the south could rely to shield her from legislative wrong and injury. If we add senator Doug-las, of Illinois, and have the charity to hope that he will act firmly with the party of which, in days of yore, he was so brilliant an ornament, we should find thirty-five friends of the south against thirty-four of her enemies

thus giving Mr. Douglas the casting vote.

Thus will the Senate be constituted in the Thirty. seventh Congress, which expires on the 4th of March 1863. How will it be in the Thirty-eighth Congress Is there no reason to fear that black-republicans will fill the places of Messrs. Bright, Thompson, Rice, and Latham? Is it not almost certain that, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Thompson, whose State, alone of the free States, has partially stemmed the tide of abolition fanaticism, all the seats now occupied by democratic senators from the North, will be filled by black-republicans, and that Messrs. Bright, Rice, and Latham will share the fate of Messrs. Bigler, Fitch, and Pugh?-Where, then, is the fancied majority of friends of the South in the Senate? When a black-republican shall preside in the Executive Mansion, when black republicans shall have clambered to the bench of the Supreme Court, when all the civil and military offices in the gift of the Executive are filled with men of the same sable faith, are we to expect that the northern States which now exist, and those which will soon spring into existence from the swe'ling tide of population ceaselessly flowing westward, where the rampant fanaticism of black republican hatred of the south now exercises uncontrolled sway and irresponsible power, will send senators to Congress animated by love for the south and her

institutions? Before Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, attempted to persuade his fellow-citizens at Vicksburg that the " maority of the South in the Senate" had the power to block the wheels of Mr. Lincoln's administration, refuse appropriations and defeat all objectionable Executive appointments, he would have done well to have examined the composition of the next Senate. Had he done

polygon, its northern portion offering a parallelogram and its southern portion a square. It is surrounded by a turreted wall, with towers at short intervals; outside of this wall is a deep ditch, and beyond this enclosure is a circle of suburbs, as densely peopled, as busy and as compact as is Pekin itself. The capital of China consists, in fact, of two cities, the North, or Imperial City, and the South City. The former is called the City of Tartars; the latter the City of the Chinese. They are separated by a turreted wall, and communicate only by three gates, of which the middle one is reserved exclusively for the Emperor. The Tartar City contains the palace of the "Son of Heaven," (the Emperor,) a mass of buildings of every size and shade, pavilions, pagodas and gardens, equally extensive and indescribable, which, it is said, takes a month to go once over.

The population of Pekin and its suburbs exceeds two millions. Sixteen gates communicate between the suburbs and the two cities within the walls; on either side of each gate is a party of soldiers, who act as policemen. The principal streets, especially in the northern portion, are wide and handsome, but the greater part of both the towns consists of narrow, dirty, eater part of both the towns consists of narrow, dirty, wided lanes, rendered yet more disagreeable by the nerous hucksters, traders and cookshops established the narrow pavements.

on the narrow pavements.

The Chinese are fond of raree shows, and Pekin con-The Uninese are fond of raree shows, and Pekin contains many exhibitions of puppets' learned animals, dancers and conjurers, giving the town the aspect of an immense fair. It also contains numerous pagodas built of porcelain, painted in the gaudiest colors, and surmounted by pointed roofs. As for the carriages of the Pekin granders, they are described as resembling "boxes of soap set upon wheels," and drawn by oxen harness of soap set upon wheels," and drawn by oxen harness. d in the roughest possible fashion. Pekin contains nothing analogous to the handsome public buildings which adorn the capitals of Europe. Even the imperial palace shows no attempt at architectural design, and is, like all Chinese erections, a mere shapeless agglomeration of walks and roots.

ARIZONA GOES WITH THE SOUTH .- The Meeills ment, says:

"In the event of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, Arisona will knock at the door of their first Congress for admission as a State; and it is probable New Mexico will do the same."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 2, 1861-P. M. The following is the Committee, one from each State, appointed by resolution of the border State Committee last week to report on the crisis. They hold their first meeting to-morrow morning; Crittenden, Chairman; Harriss, of Maryland; Sherman. Nixon, Saulsbury, Gilmer, Hatton, Pettit, and Harriss, of Va.; McClerland, Barrett, Sebastian, Vanderver, and Hacite, of Pa-It is not true, as reported, that Seward intended. either to submit a proposition on the crisis, or to speak

on the subject. Private accounts from Charleston say that a thousand negroes are fortifying the harbor, and that the channels are obstructed by sunken vessels. The buoys have also been removed, and the lights extinguished.

The President to-day nominated, for confirmation by the Senate, Wm. McPherson, of Pa., for Collector off of the Port of Charleston. The Democrats voted against going into secret session on the subject; consequently

Great importance is attached to the nomination, but t is doubtful if it will be confirmed.

The Post Office Department has cancelled the mail contract with the Isabel Company from Charleston, via Key West to Cuba. No reliable cause assigned for the act.

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3d, 1861. It is reliably stated that the President considered the communication from the South Carolina Commissioners as insolent, and returned it. They started for home this morning.

FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Jan. 2d, 1861-P. M.

Returns indicate that Georgia has gone for imme-The State troops of Georgia now occupy Forts Pulaski and Jackson, and the United States Arsenal

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3d, 1861. There is a number of free and slave negroes engaged

in throwing up redoubts on the coast. Benjamin Mordecai on yesterday presented the State of South Carolina with ten thousand dollars. The steamship Nashville on yesterday experienced

considerable difficulty in getting out of the harbor, on account of the fog. To-day's Courier says that many Northern journals reiterate their false assertion that the telegraph in this City is under surveillance, and state that it is not so;

and that the editors and reporters, when they make such assertions, know that they are lying as usual. I assure you that for some time prior to ten o'clock, December 31st, the telegraph was restricted in some

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 3, 1861. SENATE.—Yesterday Mr. Hunter introduced resolutions giving the fortifications, etc., in the seceding

Mr. Baker made a speech in reply to Mr. Benjamin. The Senate refused to go into executive session on the President's nomination of Collector outside of Charles-

The House fillibustered all the session to stave off action on Holman's coercion resolution.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3, 1861. It is authoritatively contradicted that Gov. Letcher has changed his views relative to secession. ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIF AUSTRALASIAN.

New York, January 3d, 1861. The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool, with dates to 22d December, has arrived at this port. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22d, 1860.

The Cotton market is firm, with sales on Saturday of 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm and buoyant. Consols 92%.

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & MCARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. L. A. POWELL.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market. Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860.

[July 12, 1860-46-1y*

General Notices.

ined the composition of the next Senate. Had he done so, we suppose that he would not have indulged in the strain of lalse hope and delusive promise which marked his harangue, and made it obnoxious to the severe criticism which it has received.

The Captube of Pekin—Peculiarities of the City.—The news of the capture of Pekin by the allies imparts additional interest to the peculiarities of that city. A letter from the seat of war, in the Moniteur de la'Armee, states that Pekin is built in the form of a la'Armee, states that Pekin is armeted in the services to his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizent of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to cated at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizent of the village

NOTICE

Is HEREBY GIVEN, especially to those penurious persons who have been in the habit of hauling lightwood off of the lands belonging to the heirs of Wm. Ennett, deceased, that they are henceforth debarred from that privilege under the penalty of the law. I also forewarn all persons from trespassing upon said premises in any manner whatever.

O. F. ALEXANDER, Guardian.

19-31* CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.

R. M. McINTIRE,

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this mar-ket, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates

who patronize us.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed.

McINTIRE & BROWN.

R. M. McIntire, for the past five years with Hedrick & Ryan.
JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville.
Sept. 21st, 1860

WILMINGTON AND TOPSAIL SOUND PACKET. THE SCHR. ANN MARIA, Capt. ELLIS, will run regularly between Wilmington and Topsail Sound, touching at the following places: Howard's Landing, Topsail Inlet, Sloop Point, (McMillan's Still,) Sears Landing, via Horse Hammocks. For Freight and particulars apply to the owners,

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS, Wilmington, or to J. W. J. C. & DAVID C. HOWARD, C. H. ALEXANDER, Topsail Sound, THE SCHR. ANN MARIA, Capt. ELLIS, will

like all Chinese erections, a mere shapeless agglomeration of walls and roofs.

A letter from the African squadron reports the capture, by the U. S. steam corvette Mohican, of another slaver, having on board no less than 900 negroes, the

your patronage. Nov. 29th, 1860.—14-tf. NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSON.

Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860

Master, and, we trust, a reliable man, to merit a

The Raleigh Standard seems to take a great interest in the telegraphic arrangements of the Wilmington Journal office. That is right. The Journal takes dispatches and pays for them, and is willing that its slowcoact cotemporary should read and profit by them. We would further inform the Standard, and other enquirers, that our dispatches are furnished by the agent of the associated press, unless where otherwise indicated, and are given to the public precisely as sent, the same dispatches being sent to our neighbor of the Herald. We give this information for the enlightenment of those who, not having enterprise enough to find out these things, practically, for themselves, try to make a hullabaloo. Probably the telegraph is not a Democratic institution, according to the Standard's standard! How we print our paper or set up our dispatches, is our own business. What private dispatches we send or receive, is no more anybody's business than what private letters we send or receive, and the attempt to spy into the one is on a par with a similar attempt to peer into the other.

The Raleigh Standard trying to display its bitterness towards us, simply succeeds in parading its own ignorance. It strikes like a blind adder. It talks of the dispatches published in our paper as unworthy efforts to influence the public mind. The Standard ought to know, if it does not, that we have nothing whatever to do with the making of our dispatches.

We will add a word or two to what we have already said, although perhaps that may be unnecessary. For the Standard to talk about sop, is the most supremely ridiculous thing in the world. That paper has had pretty much all that the Democratic party, while in power, has had to bestow. We will venture to say that the office of the Wilmington Journal actually did as much freely in the way of printing and distributing tickets and hand bills for meetings, etcetera, for the Democratic party during the past year, as the gross amount of all the patronage it ever received during its whole existence from the State Government of North Carolina. But the disinterested Standard, after fattening upon public patronage for years, raises a "dismal universal howl" as soon as it loses its sops. The Standard has shown its hand plainly enough. It has lost its

What the private relations have been, or are going to be between Gov. Ellis and the Editor of the Standard, is none of our business, any more than those between us and the Governor are his. These are not matters for newspaper discussion. It is enough that we are satisfied. When we cease to be, we shall not call upon the Standard, that is reasonably certain.

We will not stoop to characterize the attempt made to create a prejudice against Governor Ellis because he does not choose to withdraw his confidence and regard from a friend and Democrat whom he has known for years, simply because Mr. Holden has adopted the cant of the Know-Nothing party, which he once combatted as earnestly as we did. We leave that to an appreciating public. Neither do we care to refer to the attempt to excite a similar prejudice against us personally. That will fail. We are precisely the same people we were when we supported Cass and Pierce and Buchanan and Breckinridge, and we did not, during the past year, covertly sneer at the President for not bowing down to the dictation of a peculiar clique. In fact, we may say this much, and the common sense of the reader will fully confirm our remarks, that when a speaker or a paper is compelled to the exhibition of personal feeling, or a resort to personal reference, to create prejudices against an opponent, it is a plain evidence of defeat. It is a course to which we will not resort, even in We leave it to those whose mental and

We see that the Fayetteville Observer, a zealous confrere of the Standard, takes up the howl of its Raleigh co-partner. We trust that it will not get hoarse too

It is a great comfort that force and fuss are not enterchangeable terms, else would we be slain by the fussiness of our Raleigh and Fayetteville cotemporaries. Yet we "still live," notwithstanding the power to "kill" vested in one of them; and we are still compelled to keep troubling our triend Murphy for very considerable quantities of printing paper.

The Standard misses its mark again, when it talks about our using the term submissionists. We are fully aware that there are very many men at the South who are anything but submissionists, although they differ from us in opinion. The word submissionist has been used by the Standard ten times where it has been used by us once. The Standard's attempts to get up hostility against us are too foolish for anything.

A committee of members of Congress, representing Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee Kentucky, Delaware, Arkansas, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, under the name of "Border States," have adopted propositions for the settlement of the national troubles. We have reason to believe that these propositions, claiming even less than the South has a clear right to, can obtain but one vote from the Republican party in both houses. This ends all chance of a mediation by the border States, however well meant that mediation may have been, and we are willing to attribute good motives to any real attempt to compose the present troubles of the country.

The President wants to appoint a man named McIntire, of Penosylvania or elsewhere, to go to Charleston on board the Harriet Lane to act as floating Collector off the Port of Charleston. The Democrats of the Senate will not go into secret session to confirm this appointment, and consequently there is no means of enforcing the collection of revenues, there being no Collector. The Democrats are the true conservatives. They see the danger and wish to avert it honorably. We also give due credit to the true States Rights opposition Senators from the South. If this thing is precipitated, the thing is surely settled for war. We fear that it is settled for secession at any rate. Not that we are secessionists per se-we are not secessionists for the sake of secession. We are so from the force of circumstances, and for the sake of self-protection at the South .-Events are such as to be discouraging to all the friends of equality and justice in the Union. Of course we know that in these times rumor magnifies things. That we cannot help. We must give the news as we find it.

It would seem that the Republicans, as a party, at the North, go for coercion. The Democrats do not, although not generally admitting the right of secession.

We still think that the President desires to avoid difficulty, but he fails to come up to any position that would ensure any real settlement. We honor his motives .-We sympathize with his position, but we cannot altogether admire his course.

The Quaker counties of Pennsylvania are moving awfully for volunteers to coerce the South. As the President talks coercion, their back-bones stiffen.

An election for municipal officers was held in Elizabeth City on last Saturday, which resulted in the success of Dr. Rufus K. Speed for Mayor, over Dr. J. T. P. C. Cohoon, present incumbent, by 49 votes.

An affray occurred at the polls between Messrs. John W. and W. C. Pool, and Julius C. Dashiell and Henry Culpepper, and others. Revolvers were freely used, and Culpepper was mortally wounded. He died shortly afterwards. The parties have been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 each.

Yesterday was observed here as a day of fasting and prayer. It looked as quiet as Sunday and every body looked serious and earnest. Business was generally suspended.

No time nor inclination for post morten examination to-day. We may do a little dissecting on the Raleigh Standard to-morrow, but we doubt if the game North Carolina by the census of 1860, as compared with is worth the candle. It is about as well to let the dead that of 1850. We have not got the Free Colored for bury their dead. All creation could not " make alive " 1860; we suppose it is included under the general headhat concern. - Daily Journal, 7th inst.

We half-way committed ourselves yesterday to hold a sort of post mortem over the Raleigh Standard. We fear that we were rather rash in doing so. It was an imprudent promise. We might consent to act as the census of the United States: coroner, but nobody here cares enough about the defunct to serve upon the jury, or return a verdict as to how it came to its political end.

We think that we have remarked before in sufficient y plain language not to be misunderstood, that the colimps of a newspaper do not present the proper arena for the settlement of any personal difficulties or misunderstandings; and that, therefore, we could not indulge stood. We seek no difficulty with any one-we sedulously worthy of an answer who does not write under a full sense of responsibility and accountability.

With this understanding plainly stated, we state as plainly, that the assertion of the Standard that we twice sought the nomination for the Commons in New Hanover is untrue,—so much so, that with a determination not to be in the way of being called on in 1860, we North has gained two new States, adding 4 Senators disqualified ourself, getting rid of a title to land which and swelling her gain upon the South to 40. had been made to us by a friend, and stated further, in citation of the very "leaders" that the Standard talks time for a final settlement of the questions pending beabout, that we could not and would not be a candidate. The Standard must not measure our corn in his bushel. It is a different grit

We never sought any nomination in New Hanover or true that we had sought it and been disappointed, it is way—then another way. evident that we did not act like the editor of the Standard, who has turned traitor to the party he previously apported or pretended to support; the party that built him and made him-we are sorry to say, did not make him a Democrat.

If by talking in the way it does about us and "lead ers," etc., in New Hanover, the Standard flatters itself that it can make a split in this county, it misses its mark. That game is up. There are not enough Democrats here who would even touch the thing to form a jury. The Opposition party here know this, and they appreciate the Standard.

Now, about the reference of the Standard to our relation to Gov.'s Bragg and Reid, we have a word or two to say, and we will try to say them as briefly as possible. At one time the Literary Board of which the editor of the Staddard was a member, at his suggestion, we believe, made a rule to pay so much for the insertion of the advertisement of the Common School fund. This sum was not equal to the sum required by our pubished advertising rates, and we refused to be dictated to n our business, and we therefore ceased to publish such advertisements, except as matters of news. The impresion upon our own mind always has been that Mr. Holden tried in this way to foment some difficulty between us and Gov.'s Reid and Bragg. The whole matter about originated with Mr. Holden. We wish to do nobody njustice. If in this we do him injustice, and it can be shown to us that we do, we shall be most happy to stand corrected. Our relations with Messrs. Bragg and Reid are perfectly satisfactory. We think they understand us perfectly, and so they do the editor of the Standard .-They understand him a little too well to trust him. There is one thing pretty certain. We have never sought to be an organ. That never would suit us. We have dif. tered at times with nearly every prominent man in the Democratic party upon some point, but we have never flown the track nor left the party; and, strangely enough, those from whom upon accidental questions we have thus been compelled to differ, are now among those who now coincide with us most cordially in opinion, and

sustain us most cordially in action.

We said before, we think, that the editor of the Standard made a great mistake when he attempted to measure our corn in his bushel. In regard to the appointment on the Board of Internal Improvements, our friends know that we first heard or learned of such a thing through the columns of the Favetteville Observer, and that, had we been consulted, we would have declined that or any other public position whatsoever. More than that-after having consented to serve, we requested last year to be excused, and only remained on the Board because our withdrawal might give rise to surmises of difference of opinion or alienation of feeling between ourself and Gov. Ellis, and might, in some small degree, have been used to his disadvantage on the canvass. We know that it could not have had any great influence one way or the other, for we do not arrogate to ourself the power " to kill and make alive;" but, at any rate, our resignation from the Board was withdrawn, at the request of others. We really did not, before reading the article of the Standard, suppose that anybody would be small enough to have stooped to talk about the emoluments of the office or appointment. We never left home to go to Raleigh on that or any other business, that we would not gladly have paid to get off. Gov. Ellis, we trust, does know us somewhat, but not as the Standard insinuates. Quite the reverse.

But we must bring this article to a close, not, however, without begging our readers to excuse us for the intrusion of personal details. We trust that all will see the necessity that has forced this upon us. The best thing we can do is to promise not to offend again in the same way, if we can help it.

When the Standard threatens we all understand it pared. down here. Its talk is cheap. If it really meant anything or amounted to anything it would be a different thousand dollars for arming the State has been passed by matter.- Daily Journal, 8th inst.

Flag Raising and Public Meeting. On Thursday the 3d inst., there was a flag raising in the vicinity of Front and Market streets, and a public meeting at the Theatre at night. 'The flag which now floats on the pole in front of the room occupied as the Bell and Everett head quarters during the Presidential canvass is of red bunting, with a large white star in the centre, this star containing three small stars inside of each of its points. The assemblage at the flag raising We would have much preferred Mr. Bledsoe's amendwas large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by Hon. W. S. Ashe and C. D. Allen, Esq., in able and spirit

The large meeting at night was ably addressed by Robert Strange, R. H. Cowan and John L. Holmes, Esq., of Wilmington, and by John Moore, Esq., Chatham, and Rev. Mr. Munds, of South Carolina.

We have heard the speeches of all these gentleme highly spoken of. Mr. Munds successfully combatted the town, in the section known as "Dry Pond." The the prevailing notion of a prejudice existing in South Carolina against this State.

Of the speakers at night it is noticeable that the ma-

jority had been what were called "oppositionists."

has been honorably adjusted to the satisfaction of the parties and their friends. R. S. DONNELL.

G. B. SINGELTARY.

Jan. 3d, 1860.

THE ANDERSON FUGITIVE CASE.—
3.—A large meeting was held last fugitive slave case of Anderson. By

We give the following items of the population

ing of free : Slave Pop. 339,867 — Tree Col. Total. Fed. Pop. 1,027,197 891,250 27,463 869,039 753,619 The following are some comparative items relating to

Slave Pop. Total. 3,847,263 30,960.311 3,204,313 23,191,876 In 1860 the free colored are included under the heading of free. In 1850 their number is not stated in detail, nor are they so included, but are taken in the "total" and accounted for in the "federal population." It appears that the aggregate increase in the Federal population of the United States has been 7,653,673; in such, or reply to them through that medium. We say on the whole population 7,768,435, being a trifle over this again, and we trust that now we will not be misunder- 35 per cent. The increase in the slave population has been 642,950, or about 20 per cent. The increase in avoid all occasions of such, but we cannot and will not the gross population of North Carolina has been 158,bandy abusive language, nor submit to it. We hold our- 158, or nearly 19 per cent. The increase in the slave selves fully responsible, and we cannot regard any man as population of the State has been 51,319, or nearly 18 been 137,892, or between 18 and 19 per cent.

By the next apportionment, North Carolina loses one Representative, sinking from 8 to 7; the whole South loses 18 Representatives, which the North gains, making a relative change of 36. In addition to this the

We need not point to the consideration to which these our paper, against the advice, and contrary to the soli- figures give rise. It must be evident that now is the tween the different sections of the Union. To delay is to be lost. There is no man, we think, that would not force for the protection of our sooner have a fair, and just, and peaceful settlement, than one that involved disruption and threatened civil elsewhere, but even were it so, and were the assertion war. But all must desire the settlement-if not one dial.

N. C. Legislature.

The Senate and House of Commons of this State reassembled at Raleigh on Monday last, the 7th inst. We find little in the proceedings of either House that changes the position of affairs, or indicates the future course of the Legislature upon the one absorbing question of our Federal Relations. The bill reported by the committee on that subject, providing for a Convention of the State, was made the order of the day for Wednesday, (to-day.) A resolution asking the Governor for information with reference to his action in regard to the Forts on the coast of North Carolina was laid on the

We notice the introduction of certain Railroad bills, which it will be well enough for our Senator and Comnoners to keep their eyes on. One of these is the Milton, Yanceyville and Junction company, being a link road. Under the existing financial difficulties of the zers or thought of before. Things will spring forward as if by magic, and charters granted carelessly as mere matters of form will become stern realities. A full and satisfactory settlement of all pending difficulties, whether by Union or by Secession, would make little odds, so it be regarded as final and satisfactory, and we would see operty at a value it never had before; labor in demand and a general prosperity prevailing without a parallel in the history of the country. It will not, therefore, do to neglect these matters, nor to look upon the scheme of a Road from Gourdin's Depot, on the N. E. Railroad, to state of circumstances now existing throughout the country. This state of things cannot last. There must be an end to it one way or the other.

Now, by the proposed line, Charleston will be placed ractically as near Charlotte as Wilmington will be .-There may be, perhaps, some ten miles in our favor, but practically, on a long line, that will amount to little or nothing, so that the object in view in building our skirting Road which was to keep our trade at home in our own State, will be measurably defeated.

We publish in another column, a call for a mechanics' and working-men's meeting at the Court House tomorrow night, the object being the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Company. The gentleman who sends us the call, assures us that there are already some forty enrolled, and that it is confidently expected that sixty or seventy will join to-morrow night. All that remains is should be Lieut. Colonel, and for Brigade Lieut. Colonel or Major. There should be a competent Adjutant General for Lieut. Colonel or Major. There should be a competent Adjutant General for Lieut. for the citizens to come forward, and show their liberal-

We also publish elsewhere, a communication signed citizen," having reference to the same subject. It is from an esteemed friend, who is ready and willing to do cal Department, Surgeons and Assistant 8 his part in pushing forward any enterprise which he arges upon the attention of his fellow-citizens.

Our own impression is that we want a cavalry and artillery company, even more than we do rifle companes. In modern warfare artillery is the arm. In a country like ours, where rapidity of motion is so important a point, a due proportion of cavalry is a matter of vital importance. Of course we all hope, although few of us can believe, that all the clouds that impend over us will blow away without any actual storm or outburst. In any event, it can do no harm for our people to be pre-

We learn that the bill appropriating three hundred the Legislature, and is now a law. The sum appears to us to be too small. A Corps d'Arms cannot be equipped for less than fifty dollars each, if for that, conse quently, three hundred thousand dollars would hardly equip a respectable handful, to say nothing of maintaining them. But perhaps it will do for a beginning, and that is all it can do for. The necessity for action may not arise, and in that event people will be willing to give the Legislature credit for prudence. If the pecessity does arise, the vertict will probably be the other way. ment appropriating a million of dollars. The Legislature should settle the details in reference to the expendi ture of this money, as nearly as possible, so as to pre vent future squabbling, and relieve the Executive from

FLAG RAISING .- We understand that Tuesday afteroon a flag was raised in the South-eastern portion of flag was the usual United States flag and raised as an Baker and O. G. Parsley, Rens. From the accoun-The difficulty between Messrs. Rodman and Warren, union if, with it, we could have our rights—without our slittle from our own. He was in favor of

formed, and everything passed off quietly and without disturbance of any kind.

GONE TO WAR .- We see by the last num Marion, S. C., Star that both the editors of that pag have gone down to Charleston to do military duty. needay. Mr. 6 somewhat fatigued from traveling all night.

We see by the State Journal received this morning, that he is already back at his post, and firing good States' Rights guns.

ACCIDENT .- On Friday morning, 4th inst., a negro man named Tom, belonging to Mr. E. A. Keith, of this town, whilst assisting in loading the steamship explained the object of the meeting, and announced the object of the meeting that the object of the object of the meeting that the object of the object of the meeting that the object of the object of the meeting that the object of the object of the meeting that the object of Parkersburg, at one of the wharves, fell through the hatchway into the hold of the steamer, some twelve or fifeeen feet, striking his head and otherwise injuring himself. He was seriously but not dangerously hurt.

A report in the Northern papers to the effect that Governor Ellis had given secret orders to seize or occupy the U.S. Forts in this State, or that they or any other U. S. property had been so occupied by State troops, is wholly without foundation. This rumor is said to have come from Wilmington. We doubt its having done so.

BLATHER .- A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says :- " The President remains firm in carryper cent.; the increase in the Federal population has ing out the new and vigorous policy which has been adopted. He said recently, in reply to the suggestion of an apprehended difficulty in inaugurating Mr. Lincoln, 'If I live till the 4th of March. I will ride to the Capitol with old Abe, whether I am assassinated or not." Now that sort of talk is all stuff. Nobody wants to hurt the old man, and nobody dreams of assassinating 'Old Abe." 'I he old fellows may ride as much as they

> To the Editors of the Journal, Wilmington: In view of the present state of the country you will pardon me for offering some suggestions upon the best method

Without stopping to discuss the propriety of preparing for a conflict, I wil proceed at once to the subject of "and ing," premising that all one work to the subject of "and ing," premising the subject of "and ing," and "and ing, ing," premising that all our people think this at least prudent. And if we are to arm let us do it effectually, not by halves; not by an appropriation of \$300,000, but by one of one or two millions of dollars.

Assuming then that the force first to be organized and instructed will be a "corps d'armee" of 10,000 men. That is a complete army corps, consisting of the proper proportion of all arms of service, Light Artillery, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen. The whole to be divided into two Divisions, for Brigades, and eight, ten or twelve Reginents, as may be deemed best. All the foregoing is very plain and simple; but there are some of the details that are not so familiar to each military man in the State, and on that point I propose to make suggestions. What proporting that point I propose to make suggestions. What proportion of the different arms of service should be incorporated

It is stated by the best writers on military organization. t experience has shown "the proportion of Field Artily should be from one to four gues to 1,000 men, according to the force of the army, the character of the troops of which it is composed, the force and character of the enemy, the nature of the country which is to be the theatre of the war, and the character of the war. Similar considerations must regulate the selection of the kinds of ordnauce and the proportions of the different kinds."
"The value and importance of an efficient Artil'ery increases in proportion as the troops with which it serves are undisciplined and uninstructed."

Assuming that our troops will be generally without much instruction in camp duties, or steadiness in presence of an enemy, we should have the largest proportion of Artillery, in the chain of the Danville connection. The other is say four guns to 1,000 men, or forty guns in all; twelve of which should be light artillery—that is, two batteries of the Charlotte and Saint Catherine's, being a part of the pounder guns and 12 pounder howitzers, in the proportion new South Carolina central scheme to checkmate and tap our Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail-

The strength of the Cavalry should depend very much upcountry, of course these things do not amount to much, and therefore it is that they may be slipped through, attention being concentrated on other matters. But in the event of a speedy settlement of existing troubles, we the event of a speedy settlement of existing troubles, we quired to constitute the great body of the army; the men

Without further discussing, in this paper, the number of horses and men, and the quantity and kinds of *mmunition, pass on to the organization of a Company, Regiment, Briat a rate of compensation it never previously obtained, gade and Division, and last, though not least, the general

men, on a war footing, is one Captain and three Lieutenants, and 90 to 100 non-commissioned officers and privates. A Regiment to consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, Charlotte, as chimerical, simply because it is so under the rank with non-commissioned Staff—all to be appointed by the Colonel; one Eurgeon and one Assistant Surgeon, (to to be described hereafter,) and ten companies.

A troop and regiment of Cavalry should be similarly constituted, except that the number of non-comp

Artillery should be organized into Batteries and not Regiinto companies, for the service of heavy ordnance. To each Battery, with 100 men, there should be one Captain and four Lieutenants, or one Captain, one Second Captain, and three Lieutenants.

The Brigace should consist of two or more regiments

with such other light troops attached as the nature of the service it is ordered upon may require, usually a Battery of Artillery and a Squadron (two troops,) of Cavalry with such light infantry or riflemen as may be requisite for skirmishers and the like; say one company of each arm to a regiment in the Brigade. The whole to be commanded by a Brigadier General, who is allowed one Aid de-Camp, (Lieutenant) one Assistant Adjutant General, (who

also be a Quartermaster General and a Commissary at general head quarters to organize their several n the field. The Surgeon General has charge of the Medi

The General Staff should be constituted as follows:

may also be Commissary General;
One Surgeon General, with assimulated rank of Colonel;
One Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Lieutenant One Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Major; Four Assistant Adjutant Generals, with rank of Captains; One Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l, with rank of Lt. Colonel; One Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l, with rank of Major;

One Asst. Quartermaster Gen'l, with rank of Major;
Four Quartermasters, with rank of Captains;
Ten Surgeons, with assimulated rank of Majors;
I welve Asst. Surgeons, with assimulated rank of Captains.
One Paymaster General, with rank of Colonel;
Four Paymasters, with rank of Majors.
The duties of Quartermaster and Commissary of Subajstence are so intimately associated, that they may, for the purposes of this organization, be united under one chief.
Two Major Generals:

Two Major Generals;
Four Brigadier Generals;
Ten Colonels;
Ten Lieut. Colonels; Twenty Majors; 100 Captains; 100 1st Lieutenants; 100 2nd Lieutenants; 100 3d Lieutenants; 10 Sergeant Majors; 10 Quarter Master Serges 400 bergeants; 400 Corporals; 200 Musicians; 9.000 Privates; It may be worth while to give a table of pay for the

EDITORS: In view of the

According to notice previously given, a large number of the citizens of Bladen county assembled at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Saturday, the 29th Dec., to give expression to their sentiments in regard to the present distracted and unsettled condition of affairs.

On motion, J. W. Russ, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. H. R. Daniel and T. M. Sikes requested to

act as secretaries.

The chairman returned his thanks for the honor con ferred upon him, and in a few very appropriate remarks Prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Mr. Simpson, behalf of the country; and the "Star Spangled Ban-

The chairman announced the following gentlemen committee to report resolutions for the adoption of the convention, viz: Messrs. J. A. Richardson, W. H. White, Jas. M. Register, D. J. Clark, C. H. Hudgins, Joseph Elwell, J. J. D. Lucas, Jones H. Allen, W. A Atkinson, James McK. Mulford, Olin Tatom, John Cain, Dan'l Patterson, Nathan Bryant, Jas. Edwards. Arch'd Kelly, Duncan Kelly, J. B. Clark, W. S. Melvin and Ed. J. Cain.

During the absence of the committee, several gentle men addressed the convention in good style-all of them in favor of an immediate recognition of Southern Rights on the part of the Northern States; the repeal of the statutes conflicting with the spirit of the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, and against Seession, only as a final resort.

The committee returned and reported the following reamble and resolutions, through their chairman, J. A Richardson, which were unanimously adopted:

Richardson, which were unanimously adopted:

WHE:E*S. The people of the county of Bladen in convention assembled, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, A.

D. 1*60, believing that they have "a right to consult for the common good," and that the unsettled condition of the country demands that they should take upon themselves that political power which their Bill of Rights declares to be vested in them do hereby declare and put forth the following resolutions as expressive of their feelings and opinions concerning public affairs:

Resolved, 1st, that the recent Presidential election discloses a sectional and anti-patriotic feeling, prejudicial parti-

ses a sectional and anti-patriotic feeling, prejudicial parti-cularly to Southern Eights, and generally to the union and armony of the States at large, but that having been conducted according to the provisions of the Constitution, it is of itself no just cause of secession, and manifests no such withdrawal of constitutional protection as to justify on our part a withdrawal of our allegiance to the laws and statutes

f the General Government.

2d, That we believe that the interest and the honor of North Carolina demands that there should be a final and satisfactory recognition of the rights of slave property on the part of the Northern States, and a repeal by them of all such laws as come in conflict with the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court; and that the time for such action on their part is now, before the inauguration of the

3d, That in our opinion a dissolution of the Union of these States is a matter of too great importance to be precipita-ted upon the country, and that we have not reached that crisis in our affairs when such a measure is necessary; and a final resort, we are in favor of a Convention with our sisr States for consultation relative thereto.

4th, That while we admire the independent course of

South Carolina in maintaining her rights and her honor, we think she has too bastily dissolved her connection with the General Government, and in refusing to await concerted ac-tion on the part of all the Southern States, she has aliened herself from that community of feeling which is common to us, and has not treated our counsel with that degree of re-5th, That we still love the Great American Union, and

re loth to dissolve that Confederacy which God by His Providence has so much blessed to the spread of ho 6th, That we approve of that portion of the Governor's message which recommends the arming of the militia, and we are opposed to any delay of the passage of the bill now

before the Legislature for that purpose.

7th, That we approve of the holding of a Convention of the State as recommended by the majority of our Legislative committee on Federal Relations, but think the time

The session was characterized by harmony of sentiment and action. On motion, it was ordered that the secretaries of this meeting forward a report of its proceedings to the Wilmington Journal, with request that it b published therein, and that all the papers in this Conthereof be forwarded to the Commoner and Senator from this county and district, to be laid before the proper legislative committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. W. RUSS, Chairman. H. R. DANIEL, Secretaries. T. M. SIKES.

Public Meeting in Richmond Communication of the Public Meeting in Richmond County.

At a meeting of the citizens of Richmond County, in espective of parties, held at the Court House in the Town of Rockingham, on the 1st day of Jan., 1861, on motion of W. F. Leak, Esqr., the meeting was called to order, and upon motion of Mr. R. H. Brown, Hugh McLean, Esqr., was called to the Chair, and John W Cole, and James S. Knight, appointed Secretaries.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentle men a Committee on resolutions, viz : W. F. Leak, R H. Brown, Jno. Shortridge, Jno. C. Knight, and Wm

The meeting was entertained by speeches from severa gentlemen in absence of the Committee, who on their eturn, submitted through their Chairman, W. F. Leak, Esqr., the following resolutions, which were read separately, and passed with acclamation: Resolved 1st. That the election of a purely sectional Pre

sident, upon the principles enunciated before, and since the election of Lincoln, is just cause for alarm to the people Resolved 2d. That in the present disturbed and alarming condition of the country, we are in favor of calling a Convention at an early day, in order that the people of North Carolina may take the matter in their own hands, with the

inderstanding, that whatever be done, shall be submitted to d:awal of North Carolina from the Confederacy, until all shall be done consistent with honor and security; yet, at he same time, we declare that the agitation of the

the same time, we declare that the agitation of the slavery question must now be settled, without longer forbearance on the part of the people of North Carolina.

Resolved 4th. That to this end we call upon North Carolina in Convention assembled, and in the exercise of her highest sovereignty, to define her position, and that too in language so unmistakably plain, that even fanaticism itself, shall not be deceived thereby.

Resolved 5th, That we ask no slave code, or any other kind of a code only saking that alcovery shall receive the

same protection as property, as is now extended to every wed 6th, That we demand a repeal of all those en-

actments of the Northern States known as "Liberty Aid Bills," interpos ng between the master and his runaway

ter, shape and form in the States, in the District, and in the Territories; and that for this purpose a reasonable time be given (which reasonable time shall be decided by the Convention,) after which, unless an unqualifiedly favorable response be given, then we are the advocates of at once withdrawing from the confederacy, and you may call it revolution, secession, or whatever else you please.

Resolved 8th, That in the event that dissolution is inevitable than we are unanimously in favor of a Southern Constitution.

Resolved 8th, That in the event that dissolution is inevitable, then we are unanimously in favor of a Southern Confeceracy, and disapprove the idea of North Carolina being attached to a middle, or any other kind of Confederacy; for with the South we are one in interest, one in sentiment, one in feeling, one in our social relations, one in short in every thing calculated to impart prosperity, as well as give security to "hearth stone and attar."

Resolved 9th, That we regard the doctrine recently proclaimed in the Senate of the United States by a Senator from Tennessee, and endorsed by the Black kep iblican party, that the Federal Government should use force to coerce a State into obedience, which throws itself upon its original rights, is dangerous to the liberties of the country, violative of the spirit of the Constitution, subversive of the very foundations of American freedom, and ought not to be submitted to for one moment by the people of the Southern States.

Resolved 10th, That in arrive to the southern states.

HUGH McLEAN, Ch'mn.

BY TELEGRAPH

Boston, January 9th, 1861 The Steamship Whitney has been chartered Government to convey troops and munition to p

Tortugas, near Key West. FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 9, 1861 Secretary Thompson resigned yesterday. He and as the cause of his resignation, the dispatch of h Steamship Star of the West on Monday for Charleson with two hundred and fifty troops and provisions to Major Anderson, without his knowledge. FROM NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1861 The Governor's Message to the special Legislature in session at Nashville, takes grounds against immediate ate secession, and that the question of calling a Cop. vention be left to the people. Recommends arming a the State and re-organizing the militia. OHIO AND ILLINOIS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861 The Governor of Ohio recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bill of that State. Says the Univ must be preserved.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9th, 1861. The Governor of Illinois recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty and other unjust laws Both Governors recommend the re-organization and arming of the militia of their respective States.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE RICHMOND, Jan. 9th, 1861 The Senate on yesterday passed the anti-coercion bil The Committee appointed on calling a Convention have reported a resolution calling a National Com-

tion to amend the Constitution. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PALESTIR NEW YORK, Jan. 9th, 1861 The steamship Palestine from Liverpool, on the 26

ult. has arrived here. She brings no market representations owing to the holidays. The American crisis is looked upon in Europe at very serious matter.

The general news is unimportant. NEW YORK MARKET. | At the close yesterday.]

New York, Jan. 9th, 1861. Cotton firm ; sales of 5500 bales. Flour has decine cents: southern firm at \$5 75 to \$5 90 per hi Wheat dull; white \$1 50, and red \$1 37 per hash Corn declining; mixed 68 a 70 cents, and new with and yellow 661/2 cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at a 37 cents per gallon. Rosin firm at \$1 25 for Co. mon. Rice steady at 31/4 a 37/8 cents per lb.

News of the Week.

CONDENSED FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES. A report was currently circulated on the 4th int that four companies from Fortress Monroe had been dered to Charleston, and that the steamer Brooking been ordered to get ready for a cruise, &c., &c., all which turned out to be unfounded. The Florida State Convention met at Tallahassen

the 3d. and adjourned over to the 5th inst. The South Carolina Convention has appointed its gates to a Congress of the seceding States. Letcher in his message to that body is considered servative. He adopts some of Mr. Crittender

views : demands the best guarantees before an allian with the North or South; disapproves of South Card na's precipitancy; is against a State, but favors a les Both Houses have reported anti-coercion bills. House unanimously adopted a resolution to appoint Committee to report a bill for a State Convention. The bill for arming the State was to come up

Tuesday. The Convention question has been made special order for Wednesday. It will probably pass-Purpose seems firm to resist coercion. A large meeting was held in Norfolk on Saturi last, at which resolutions were passed urging the Legislature to organize thoroughly the military power the State, and prepare for civil war; scorning coercin

denouncing and preparing to resist invasion.

The United States' Arsenal and Forts of Moli were taken possession of at day-light on the 3d inst. by the State troops. They contained 78,000 state of arms—fifteen hundred boxes of powder, three but red thousand rounds of musket cartridges and other m

nitions of war. There was no resistance on the part In the State Convention of Alabama, in session & Montgomery, after considerable discussion and consult tion, the preamble and resolutions offered by the seems side, were put in such form as commanded the unanimu vote of the Convention. The preamble and resolution

are as follows: WHEREAS, The only bond of Union between the eral States is the Constitution; and whereas, that (to stitution has been violated by a majority of the North ern States, in their separate legislative action, denya to the people of the Southern States their Constitution al rights; and whereas, a sectional party, known at Black Republican party, has, in the recent elected Lincoln to the office of President, and Hand to the office of Vice President of these United State upon the avowed principle that the Constitution of United States does not recognize property in slars and that the Government should prevent its extensi into the common territories of the United States; that the power of the Government should be so exerc that slavery shall in time be exterminated: Therein

Resolved by the people of Alabama, in Consuts assembled, That the State of Alabama will not substitute the state of Alabama. to the Administration of Lincoln and Hamlin as Post dent and Vice President of the United States upon principles referred to in the foregoing preamble. All the available United Sates forces at Leavenwill have been ordered by Gen. Scott to hold themselve readiness to proceed to Fort McHenry, at Baltimore

Gov. Jackson in his message to the Legislate Missouri favors remaining in the Union 25 long as a hope remains of maintaining constitutional guars poses coercion and Congressional compromise ises the State Legislature to call a State Conv. -favors the re-organization of the Militia, and legal ing a suspension of the Banks.

The Convention of Mississippi met at Jackson of

7th inst., and organized. A committee of 15 was pointed who were instructed to prepare, speedly, dinance for the immediate secession of the Federal Union. The Florida State Convention has passed a secessi

The Steamer Star of the West, with 250 troops argo of provisions for Major Anderson is repo we sailed for Charleston on Sunday last by Mayor Wood sent a message to the City Con New York on last Monday night reco

ecession of the city from the State, and the establishment ment of a free port. So far as the returns from the election in Geof lelegates to the State Convention have been h

cars that there will be a very large major Senator Crittenden made an affective and con

The House on Monday adopted by a large a resolution approving of Major Anderson's more than a staining the President in preserving the ation and the Laws. Both Houses then a

By an arrival at New Orleans, later dates have received from Mexico. It is reported that on the hiramon was completely routed by the Completely ro tal. On Christmas day Puebla cap res goes to the capital on the 3d of January ed the war has terminated. The City of

ible to the Federal Govern

We have just received the following telegraphic synopsis of the President's Message:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1861.-5 P. M. The President sent in to Congrers to-day his message on the affairs of the country.

He says: He regrets to say that matters, instead of becoming better, are still worse, and hope is diminished. Alluding to the coudition of South Carolina, he says there can be no other alternative but to collect the revenue and protect the public property, as far as practicable, under existing laws.

His duty is to execute and not to wither the law. He says at the opening of the session he called attention to the dangers to the Union, and recommended such measures of relief as he believed would have the effect of tranquilizing the country, and save it from the perils it has needlessly and unfortunately been placed .--

It is not necessary to repeat this opinion and recommen-His conviction then expressed remains undation. changed. The right and duty to use the military and naval

state of things are beyond Executive control. We are in the midst of a great revolution, and he recommends to Congress to meet the present emergency. To it is reserved the power to declare war and to remove in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

grievances that might lead to war, and to restore peace to the country. On them rests the responsibility. After eulogizing the blessings conferred by the Union, he says: Should it perish, the calamity will be felt as severely in the Southern as in the Northern States. The secession movement was chiefly made in an ap-

Let the question be transferred from the political as sembly to the ballot-box. The people will redress their grievances. In Heaven's name let the trial be made before we plunge into an assumption that there is no alternative. Let us have reflection. Would that South Carolina had reflected.

He appeals to Congress to say in their might that the on. Union shall and must be preserved by all constitutional it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the

He recommends to Congress to devote themselves to prompt action with the view to peace.

Divisions on the line of 36 30 is suggested as calculated to produce an adjustment.

It is an imputation on members of Congress to sav

that they will hesitate for one moment. The danger is on us. In several States the forts and arsenals have been seized by aggressive acts. Congress

should endeavor to give the difficulties a peaceful solu-

#He states his reasons why he had retrained from sending troops to Charleston harbor; believing that this would have furnished a pretext, if not provocation, on the part of South Carolina for aggression.

Referring to Major Anderson, he says that officer could not, before he left Fort Moultrie, have held that Fort for more than 48 or 60 hours.

He had warned his country of the danger; he felt that his duty had been faithfully, though imperfectly, per-

The Southern Confederacy.

We publish below, from the Charleston papers, the resolutions passed by the South Carolina Convention, recommending to her sister States of the South the assemblage of a Convention to form a Constitution for a Southern Confederacy:

THE RESOLUTIONS. Resolved. First. That this Convention do appoint a Commissioner to proceed to each of the slaveholding States that may assemble in Convention, for the purpose of laying our Ordinance of Secession before the same, and respectfully

inviting their co-operation in the formation with us of a Southern Confederacy.
Second. That our Commissioners aforesaid be further authorized to submit, on our part, the Federal Constitution as pasis of a Provisional Government for such States as the basis of a Provisional Government for such States as shall have withdrawn their connection with the Government of the United States of America; Provided, That the said Provisional Government, and the tenures of all officers and appointments arising under it, shall cease and determine in two years from the 1st day of July next, or when a Perma-

ment Government shall have been organized.

Third. That the said Commissioners be authorized to invite the seceding States to meet in Convention, at such time and place as may be agreed upon, for the purpose of formand putting in motion such Provisional Government, and so that the said Provisional Government shall be organized and go into effect at the earliest period previous to the 4th of March, 1861; and that the same Convention of seceding States shall provide forthwith to consider and propose a Constitution and plan for a permanent Government for such States, which proposed plan shall be referred back to the several State Conventions for their adoption or rejection.

Fourth. That eight Deputies shall be elected by ballot by this Convention, who shall be authorized to meet in Convention such Deputies as may be appointed by the other slaveholding States who may secede from the Federal Union, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing resolutions; and that it be recommended to the said States

which it was entitled in the Congress of the United States. THE DEPUTIES. The following are the Deputies elected to represent South

Carolina in the proposed Convention : Hon. R. B. RHETT, sr. Hon. R. W. BARNWELL. Hon. JAMES CHESNUT.

Hon. C. G. MEMM'NGER. Hon. W. P. MILES. Hon. L. M. KEITT, Hon. T. J. WITHERS. Hon. W. W. BOYCE.

Supreme Court .- Opinions have been delivered by the Court in the following cases:

By Pearson, C. J.—In Harrington v. the schooner Hugh, from Washington, judgment reversed and the proceedings dismissed. In White v. Cooper, from Tyrall, judgment reversed and judgment here for plaintiff. In State v. Peter, from New Hanover, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceeding. In Tabb & Co. v. Williams, in equity, from Bertie, decree for plaintiffs and cross bill dismissed.

By BATTLE, J. In Clark v. Latham, from Hertford, affirming the judgment. In Johnson v. Cheson, in Equity, from Washington. In Henry v. Elliot, in Equity, from Bertie, bill dismissed with costs. In High v. Shipman, in Equity from Columbus, bill dismissed with costs, but without prejudice.

By Manly, J. In Sleight v. Watson, Washington ing the judgment. In Bond v. Hall, from Chowan, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State v Clary, from Montgomery, declaring that there is no er-

the times generally. We hope to be able to open UPON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE,

with the most accomplished corps of Workmen, superintended by a Cutter whose skill has never been surpassed. If we are guarantied a support we will open in Wilmington. MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, inferior to none in the United States.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, at RALDWINIS

LET US PAY EACH OTHER.

Every account made previous to JANUARY 1st, 1861, with us IS MADE OUT and past due. We are sending out bills, and our patrons will greatly oblige us by

PAYING ON PRESENTATION.

O. S. BALDWIN, Proprietor of the CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE. 38 Market Street. 103-2w-20-1t SWORN TESTIMONY. SCROON LAKE, ESSEX Co., N. Y.,

February 6, 1858.

WM. E. HAGAN, Troy. N. Y.—Dear Sir: Having used your Hair Coloring or Restorative, and having been much pleased with it, I take pleasure in making the following statement: From the effects of a severe fit of sickness when about eighteen years of age my heir commenced turning about eighteen years of age my hair commenced turning grey, and so continued to grow until it became perfectly white, being very harsh and coarse. Last summer I reached my fifty-third year, when I was induced by a friend to pur-chase two bottles of Heimstreet's Hair Restorstive prepared by you. I commenced using it according to directions, and in a few days was surprised to find that my hair from the roots outward was turning back to its original color. It so continued to grow until it was as truly brown and glossy as t was before, in my youthful days, and is now ful to its original color.

Essex Co., ss: Myla Seaman came before me and was duly sworn, and says that the above statement is true, this

JOEL F. POTTER, Justice of the Peace. Remember that this result was produced by Heimstreer's Inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative. Price firty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggist.
Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WINSLOW. force against those who illegally assail the Federal Government, are clear and indisputable; but the present Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1v. LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEED. JUST RECEIVED FROM D. LANDRETH & SONS, the most reliable Seed Growers in the country, a full supply of NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of a variety of Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Roots, Onion Setts, White and Red Clover Seed, Blue Grass, and a general assortment of small Seed. Also, Flower Seeds and Hyacinth Bulbs. For sale prehension, as to the sentiments of a majority of the Nov. 24. WALKER MEARES, 45 Market street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied

TO MARRIED LADIES monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES

Rochester, N. Y. N. B .- \$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any thorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin,

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond. 213 & 37-eow-ly May 14, 1860.

MARRIED.

his duty had been faithfully, though imperfectly, performed, and was conscious that he meant well for his MARY ANN MAHN.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. SYDNEY S. PRATHER and Miss MARY ANN MAHN.

In Columbus county, on the 3d January, 1861, at the residence of the bride's father, by A. J. Troy, Esqr., Mr. CHARLES K. BALDWIN, to Miss, CATHARINE BALDWIN, all of Columbus county. In Orange Street Bapt ist Church, on the 2d inst., by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, M.r JABEZ W. QUINN, to Miss MARY ANN

At the Second Presbyterian Church, in this place, on Thursday, the 3d inst., by the Rev. M. B. Grier, ROBERT FLEET CHAPMAN, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Asheville, N. C., to VERINA STANTON, only daughter of the late Robert Greenville Moore, of Newbern,

In this County, on the 12th of December, by the Rev. D.
T. Towles, Mr. JOHN W. COWAN, to Miss MARY E.
COLLINS, all of New Hanover.
On Moore's Creek, New Hanover county, on the 19th De-Commore's Creek, New Hanover county, on the 19th December, 1860, by Stephen H. Everitt, Esq., Mr. JACOB J. BOND, of Lauderdale county, Miss., to Miss SARAH C., only daughter of Julius Moore, Esq., of New Hanover. Also, on the 30th, by the same, Mr. SWINSON GURGA-NEOUS, to Miss CHRISTANA, daughter of Mr. WM. KENON, all of New Hanover.

Very suddenly, at his residenc in Duplin county, on the 11th December, 1860, HOSEA MURRAY, Esq., aged 77 years and 7 months. The deceased was an aged and highly countymen in a very high degree. By his sudden demise a large circle of friends and relatives, including children, grand-children, and a venerable and disconsolate widow are involved in a deep affliction; but they sorrow not as those who have no hope. The deceased possessed naturally, warm and generous affections, a mild and conciliatory disposition, and in all the scenes and vicissitudes of a long and active life, ever evinced a chemical position, and in all the scenes and vicissitudes of a long and active life, ever evinced a chemical position.

that each State be entitled to one vote in the said Convention upon all questions which may be voted upon therein; and that each State send as many Deputies as are equal in number to the number of Senators and Representatives to of hope and salvation. Some four years since he made a of hope and salvation. Some four years since he made a public profession of religion, and united himself—with the Baptist Church, of which he was a worthy member to the day of his death. His piety was modest and unobtrusive. His life was a suitable exemplification of his Christian profession. Though for many years the subject of painful affects of the contract of fession. Though for many years the subject of painful affliction, yet death finally came upon him unexpectedly, and was a thief at night;" having retired in usual health at night to be found a lifeless corpse in the morning. But death to him was not a messenger of terror. He found him prepared and ready joyfully to obey his summons, feeling that to go hence, was but to join his Saviour in another and far better place. He leaned with confidence upon his promises—trusted in his infinite merits, and fully realized their sufficiency to compete and sustain him in the trying hour of death. ises—trusted in his munite merits, and thiny realized their sufficiency to comfort and sustain him in the trying hour of death.

All who witnessed the latter days of his life, were constrained to feel the force of that beautiful language of inspiration:

"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end

Biblical Recorder please copy.

PRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC & MILITARY INSTITUTE.

(MALE AND FEMALE.)

DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution commences Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, and continues twenty weeks. It is well supplied with Arms, Apparatus Gymnasium. &c.

ratus, Gymnasium, &c.

The Musical and Ornamental Department is under the charge of Miss Nellie F. Cate, as heretofore.

Terms—\$10, \$15 and \$20 per Session. Board \$8 per month, including washing and fuel. Instruction is given in the various Scientific, Classical and Mathematical Branches.

No extras except in Ornamental Department.

For catalogues address
CLAUDIUS B. DENSON, Principal,
Mt. Olive P. O., Wayne Co., N. C.
20-8t

Clary, from Montgomery, declaring that there is no error in the record and proceedings. In Hockaday v. Parker, from Harnett, affirming the judgment.

Raleigh Register.

CARD TO GENTLEMEN.

WE are prepared to execute all orders promptly in the MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERE

Coat, Pants and Vest,

Cut, MADE and FULL TRIMMED, \$11 50—where goods for the firmings are furnished us.

If trimmings are furnished, we MAKE THE FULL SUIT for \$8 50.

Our Northern House, whose entire trade is in Virginia and North Carolina, is fully prepared with TWELVE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN CUTTERS, to furnish. made in superior style, 20 to 30 per cent. below usual figures, any article of GENT'S WEARING APPAREL.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPRING:

We shall be governed by the changes that may take place in the times generally. We hope to be able to open UPON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE.**

Jan. 10.

LANDS FOR SALE IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

HAVING MORE LANDS than I can work to any advance tage, 1 am desirous to sell at a great sacrifice, 1420 acres, situated from one to two miles of the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, at \$2 50 per acre; about 100 acres of good Swamp Land, easily drained. Any quantity of the best line hard may be had on the place. Also, some Turpensiane Miles of the bove Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 11 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpensiane Miles of the power and the place. Also, some Turpensiane Miles of the power and the place. Also, some Turpensiane Miles of the power and the place. Also, some Turpensiane Miles of the sove Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 11 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpensiane Miles of the above Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 11 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpensiane Miles of Land, upon

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

For it should be understood that our quotation represent the wholesale price. In filling small our rates have to be paid. BEESWAY, 20 1b . . 30 @ 32 QUORS, & gall, (dome Whiskey,.....28 @ N. E. Rum,...35 @

AVAL STORES. Tallow.....16 @ Adamantine...20 @ Sperm.....35 @ Coffee, \$ 1b. Tar, \$ bbl., .0 00 do. in order.0 00 @ No. 1,1 25 @ 1 50 No. 2,0 85 @ 0 90 ord. to mid'g...11 @ strict mid'g...00 @ Good mid'g...00 @ Spirits Turp., Varnish, # gal.26 @ ₩ yard......131@ Rope, ₩ 15 ... 71@ 74 NAILS, 78 1 CORN MEAL, DOMESTICS.

Yarn, # b. . . 191@ GGS, # doz. . . 00 @ do. boiled,1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush1 00 @ 1 15 FEATHERS, # 1b. 50 @ POTATOES .6 00 @ 7 00 weet, bush. 70 @ Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 Irish, do... 00 @ 1 00 do. 38 bbl...1 75 @ 2 00 N. C. Bacon, Hams,141@ Middlings,...00 @ Shoulders, ...12 @

Shoulders, ...12 @ Hog round, ...121@

Western Bacon, Middlings,...121@

Shoulders, . 101@ N. C. Lard, . 13 @ West'n do. . . 121@

Clear do...00 00 @00 00

Butt,17 00 @18 00 Beef, Mess, .11 50 @16 00

round, cargo 75 @ 80 do. fm storel 10@ 1 15

do. Fulton Market, . 19 00 @20

do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00 Herrings, East 3 00 @ 3 50 Dry Cod,

W cwt....4 00 @ 6 50

FLOUR, N. C. brands # bbl., Family.....0 00 @ 8 00 Superfine ... 0 00 @ 7 75 Fine 0 00 @ 7 50 Cross 0 00 @ 7 25 GLUE, # 15..... 12 @ 20 GUNNY BAGS,....10 @ 18 GUANO, Peruvian.

Butter, 20 @ 27 Cheese, . . . 12 @ 124 PORK, Northern, # bbl., City Mess, . . 22 50 @23 00 Under 1 ton, # 1b. 1 ton and upwards, Tool and upwards,
per too, 60 00
Super. Lime... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl..1 25
Per ton,....9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel, Corn..... Oats......42 @ Pease, Cow.. 80 @ POULTRY, Chickens, live, 15 @ Pease, Cow.. 80 @ 85 Do. B. Eye.. 0 95 @ 1 00 do. white. 0 00 @ 0 00 Rice, rough.. 00 @ 1 00 do., clean,

do. dead, . . 00 @ Turkeys, live, . 75 @ do. dead, \$ 15.124@ SHEEF, # head, Lambs,.....1 50 @ 2 25 Mutton,....1 50 @ BALT. Alum, & bush.,00 @ Green, Dry..... HAY, ₩ 100 lbs. Liverbool, W sack. 710 tern 0 95 @ 1 00 N. River.... fine......1 50 @ 1 75 Inon, # lb.
English, ass'd. 41@
American, ref.. 32@ Porto Rico, .. 8 @ New Orleans, 8 @ sheer. 0 @ Muscovado,... 7 @ Loaf & crush'd, 10 3@ do.hoop,ton 75 00@77 50 Swede 5½@ Lime, ≱ bbl.. 75 @ do. fm store

C. Yellow.... 94@ Granulated, :..11 @ SHINGLES, & M., LUMBER, & M., (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Contract, ... 4 50 @ 5 00 Common, ... 0 00 @ 2 50 STAVES, # M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 R. O. Hhd..,12 50 @20 00 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Scantling... 0 00 @ 7 50 (Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough......15 00 @16 00 planed.....18 00 @19 00 TIMBER, #8 M., Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 7 50 @ 9 00 clear25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, do, inferior to ordinary, .3 50 @ 6 00 rough edge .14 00 @15 00 TALLOW, # It ..10 @ re-sawed...16 00 @17 00 COBACCO, # Ib... Molasses, # galon. Cuba, Hhds 23 (Common,14 @ Medium,25 @ 32

50 @ 55 Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the 8 a 9 cents. The article is in great demand. water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 # M.; Tar and

TO NEW YORK,	On deck. Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, \$\ bbl	\$ 00 \$ 00 @ 40
Rosindo	
Spirits Turpentine do	
Flour do	
Rice, \$\mathbb{H}\$ 100 lbs. gross	00 0 @ 12
Cotton, B bale,	0 00 1 00 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, & foot,	00 0 @ 6
Flaxseed, & bushel,	00 8 @ 7
Wheat, ₩ bushel,	00 9 @ 10
Lumber, # M., 4 00	0@2500 600 @2800
TO PHILADELPHIA,	_
Turpentine and Tar, # bbl	00 00 @ 40
Rosin	00 00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine "	00 00 621 55
Ground Peas, & bushel,	0 6 🙆 0
Cotton, & bale,	0 00 0 00 @ 1 50
	0 0 0 7
Rice, \$\mathbb{R}\$ 100 lbs.,	0 00 @ 10
Lumber, # M., as to size,0 00	0@4 00 5 00 @ 6 60
TO BOSTON.	
Turpentine and Tar, ₩ bbl	. 00 00 @ 45
Rosin	
Spirits Turpentine"	
Cotton, # ib	
Rough Rice, & bushel,	
Lumber, 38 M 6 00	0@8 00 7 00 @ 8 00
DENIES OF SHEET WILL WILL	NUMON WADEET

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

TURPENTINE .- We have no change to report in the market for this article. There has been a steady demand from dealers, and the advance noted in our last has been fully

who have no hope. The deceased possessed naturally, warm and generous affections, a mild and conciliatory disposition, and in all the scenes and vicissitudes of a long and active life, ever evinced a character frank, honest, amiable and strictly upright, making friends of all with whom he came in contact.

But. notwithstanding that he was thus favored by Nature, he was brought to fee the need of a better righteousness than his own. He was led by the spirit to put his trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, and rely upon His n crits as the ground of hope and salvation. Some four years since he made a public profession of religion, and united himself with the Baptist Church, of which he was a worthy member to the day of his death. His piety was modest and unobtrusive. His life was a suitable exemplification of his Christian profession. Though for meany wars the subject of solicit.

Wednesday 125 bbls. at 32 cents per gallon for straight Do.....

Rosin.—The market for all grades rules about the same as reported for the past two or three weeks. There is no demand for the finer qualities, and we have no transactions to note. For Common there has been some demand, but an to note. For Common there has been some demand, but an advance in rates of freight has tended to check operations. The stock of all kinds in receivers hands has become considerably reduced, as there is but little coming to market. We quote sales as follows: Saturday, 3,800 bbls. Common at 80 cents per 310 lbs; Monday, 125 do. low No. 1 at \$1 25; 50 do. No 2 at \$1 per bbl., and 352 do. inferior No 2

at 90 cents per 310 lbs.

TAB.—Continues to be brought in slewly, and is in fair fair enquiry for shipment. The receipts for the week comprise only 257 bbls, which were taken at \$1 55 per bbl.

BEST CATTLE.—The stock in butchers' hands has become considerably reduced, in the absence of receipts, and, at present, is quite small. There is a fair demand for prime beeves, and when brought to market find ready sale. We quote at prices ranging from 6½ to 7 cents per lb., according to the same of the constant of the co

ing to quality.

BARRELS.—In the market for empty Spirits Turpentine barrels we have nothing new to report. There continues to be a heavy supply in the hands of dealers, and there is no demand at present, the sales for some time past being in the retail way. Our quotations in table are merely nom-

in the retail way. Our quotations in table are merely nominal.

COTTON.—During the week just ended, the market has been in an active condition under the advices received from abroad, and prices have steadily advanced since the close of our last review, being now a la cent higher. After making up our report on Wednesday last, sales were effected at our highest quotations of that day, the market closing with mere animation among buyers. On Thursday there was none sold, owing to the want of stock, and Friday was observed as a general holiday. On Saturday there was considerable activity, and all that could be reached was taken at an advance of a cent. There was on Monday a further advance of a cent, the market closing firm at a basis of 12 cents for strict middling. The transactions for the week have been limited in consequence of the small quantity arriving and offered on market, and the want of stock to operate upon. We quote sales as follows: Wednesday, 158 bales at 11, 114 alla cents for middling to good middling; Saturday, 400 de at 114, 114, 12 a 124 cents for middling to good middling for middling to good middling for middling to good middling.—Josing firm, and parcels being readily taken. We refer to our table for classified quotations.

Copyright There is but little demand at present, and the market is moderately supplied with nearly all grades. We refer to our table for classified quotations. The cargo of Rio previously reported as having gone into store, is selling at 13 to 144 cents per la.

Any person wishing to examine the premises, will get a ticket to Byrdsville, on the W. & M. R. R. Any inquiry addressed to Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick county, N. C., concerning said lands, will be promptly answered. g new to report in the market for State brands is very light, owing is only about sufficient for pre-

ruvian \$60; Reese's Manipulated \$52. American \$40, and Rombrero \$35 per ton. Superphosphate of Lime \$50, and Land Plaster \$10.

GRAIN—In the CORN market we have nothing new to report since our last. A cargo of 1800 bushels new prime white was received from Hyde county and sold on Tuesday at 62½ cents per bushel. At present there is only a small stock of old on market, but the demand from dealers is limited. We renew former greaters of the cold. ited. We renew former quotations—60 to 62½ cents per bushel, according to quality.——OATS—Are in moderate supply, and scarcely any demand exists. No late sales, and quotations in table are merely nominal.——PEAS—The stock of all descriptions has become sowewhat reduced in consequence of the meagre arrival and the market rules firm.

Cow are in fair request, and are readily taken at 80 to 85 cents per bushel, as in quantity.

Ricz—For clean there is only a light demand from the trade, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote at 4½ a 4½ cents per lb.

HAY.—There is a very good supply of both Northern and
Eastern make in dealers hands, and for some time past there
has been scarcely any demand. A lot of 200 bales Eastern
was received on Monday, and sold at 95 cents per 100 lbs.

LIME.—At present there is merely a retail demand, and
there is a moderate stock on market. Common lump is selling from store at 90 cents to \$1 per cents.

ing from store at 90 cents to \$1 per cask.

Molasses — For Cuba the demand is unusually light, and we notice a moderate supply of old crop in first hands.— We continue to quote from wharf at 23 a 25 cents per gallon. A lot of 1:0 hhds. was received from Surinam on londay last, which remains unsold. PEA NUTS .- The demand for the past week or two has been exceedingly light, and low prices have been paid; in consequence of this planters are bringing very few to mar-ket at present. We quote sales from carts at prices ranging

from \$1 to \$1 17} per bushel—the latter price for prime

POTATOES —Very few sweet are now coming to market, and prices have advanced. We quote at 70 to 75 cen's per bushel. Irish are in moderate stock, and dull of sale at \$1 50 to \$1 75 per bbl.

Phovisions—No late receipts of N. C. oured Bacon, and consequent y we have no sales to report. There is a moderate demand for retailing purposes, and a few parcels would sell readily at about quotations in table. Western cured is in light stock, still there is only a retail demand, and the market rules quiet. See table for store prices, in the small way. A lot of 10 hhds. was sold on Saturday at 8 cents for shoulders, and 10 cents for sides, cash.——In Lard and shoulders, and 10 cents for sides, cash ——In LARD and PORK we have nothing new to notice. There is only a light

stock in store, and the market rules steady at quotations in table. Fresh Pork is in brisk demand, and but little arriv ing from the country. We quote at 8 to 9 cents per lb.
SALT.—The market is pretty well supplied with Liverpool ground, and the demand is principally for small lots. A cargo of 3,500 sacks was received coastwise on Saturday, and sold on private terms. Of the cargo noted in our last as on market, 400 sacks sold on Monday at 75 cents per SHINGLES.—For Common there has been some enquiry

for shipment since our last, but none of consequence have been received. We advance our prices a shade, and quote TIMBER -The receipts for the past week have been mea gre, and there is scarcely any remaining unsold on market. There is a moderate demand from millers for prime, which is readily taken at fair prices. A few rafts have changed

hands at \$6 to \$8 75 per M., as in quality.

FREIGHTS—To New York have improved a shade on cotton and naval stores, and the market shows more firmness. To Philadelphia and Boston we have no change to report. See table for last prices paid.

Exchange—On the Northern cities is still very scarce and wanted. Selling at 6 to 7 per cent. premium.

SALISBURY, Jan. 8 .- Beef 5 a 6; Bacon 11 a 124; But ter 15 a 20; Corn 65 a 75; Flour \$3 a \$3 25; Lard 10 a 12½; Meal 60 a 70; Molasses 33 a 55; Irish Potatoes 50 a 80; Sweet Potatoes 60 a 70: Peas 65; Pork 63 a 73; Bugar 9 a 123; Tallow 10 a 123; Wheat \$1 20 a \$1 40; Whiskey 50c

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5 — The Cotton market is firm.—Sales to day of 7,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 11½ a 12½ cents. Freights on Cotton are quoted at 11-16d. MOBILE, Jan. 7.—The sales of Cotton to-day were 3,500 ales at 112 cents.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- Stocks dull and irregular-N. Y Central's 77½; Va. 6's 75½; Mo. 6's 70. Cotton firm—Uplands middling 12½ a 13 cents. Flour 5 a 10 cents lower. Wheat dull—white \$1 45. Corn has a declining tendency—mixed 69 cents. Pork firm at \$16 50 a 16 75; prime \$12 75 a \$13. Whiskey firm at 19\frac{1}{2} a 20 cents. Coffee firm—Rio 0 a 12 cents.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.—Flour is steady; Howard street and Ohio \$5 50, City Mills \$5 25. Wheat is steady; red \$1 25 a 1 32, white \$1 40 a 1 60. Corn firm; new white and yellow 62 a 66 cents. Provisions are nominal. Lard 101 cents. Whiskey is steady at 19 cents. CHARLOTTEE, Jan. 7 .- Cotton-The sales of cotton in this market to-day, foots up 20 bales, at prices ranging from CHARLESTON. Jan. 7 .- Cotton .- There was a good de mand for the article to-day. The stock on sale being very

for scrape. Last quotations were at \$2 274 for scrape. — This shows a slight advance which is barely maintained. Spirits—Still continues inactive. No sales recently, in the absence of which we quote at 30c per gallon. A slight advance might be obtained for superior packages.

Rosin—No sales for some time. We quote firm at 75 a

80c per bbl Tar—Is inclined to advance. Last sales were effected at \$1 52½, being an advance of 12½c on former quotations.

Pea Nuts—Would sell readily at \$1 to \$1 10 per bushel.

Fea Nuts—would sell readily at \$1 to ts, 27 a 28 cents.

Owing to light receipts of produce very little has been done in the way of trade since last review. No change to note in prices with the exception of Cotton, which has ad-

vanced about &c. per 1b. 363,000 LRS, COTTON YARN PER ANNUM. THE CELEBRETED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge-combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 18 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Eastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the

quality of the Yarns guaranteed. Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address, WM. S. BATTLE, Rocky Mount Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y*

Sept. 13th, 1860 HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY. THIS INSTITUTION, of a thoroughly scientific and military character, is under the conduct of Col. C. C. TEW, formerly Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third academic year begins Feb. 6th, 1861. The charge is \$315 per annum, including clothing.—



As applients will happen, over in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some chesp and convenient way for repelling Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be with-eat it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered vencors, headless dolls, and broken oradies. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other mamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and

This admirable properation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary musikes.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
Address: HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600, N. York.

1436 CASKS JUST RECEIVED, and now landing.

Jan. 3d, 1861. CLARK & TURLINGTON. We quote at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

[air stock of Mullets in store, and only ng at quotations in table.]

[BRLS. Family and Super Flour. For sale by WORTH & DANIEL Grante Re-

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, Mark & Turlington.

3.—Steamer Chatham, Johnson, from Elizabethtown, to C. H. Robinson & Co. Brig E. F. Newton, Williams, from Havana, to G. C. J. Munro.

& W. J. Munro.

5.—Schr. Francis Satterly. Cooper, from Savannah, to

A. D. Cazaux; with 3.500 sacks salt to Harriss & Howell.

6.—Schr. Myrover, Hughes, from New York, to 1. C. &

B. G. Worth: with mdze.

Pates from Sprinam, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; Brig Henry, Bates, from Surinam, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with 100 hbds. molasses. Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Nichols, from Charleston, to A Schr. Joseph Marsh, Mathis, from Newport, to Hathaway

Co.; with 200 bales hay.
Schr. T. A. Ward, Hoff, from New York, to Harriss &

Cazaux; with mdze. siana, Mitchell, from Baltimore, to T. C. & B. G. Worth: with maze. Schr. Jenny Lind, Gibbs, from Hyde county, to DeRosset. Brown & Co.; with 1800 bushels orn. Schr. Agnes H. Ward, McKethan, from Little River, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. G. R. Dixon, Wilson, to Harriss & Howell. The Dixon cleared from this port for Boston on the 13th Dec. last; experienced heavy weather, split sails, lost deck load,

and sprung aleak, and put back for repairs. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A. 8-Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Fayetteville, to Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, from Fayetteville, to Clark Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. 9-Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Favetteville, to T. C.

3-Brig Lanzarotte, Harriman, for Pernambuco, by O. G. Parsley & Co.; with 414 bbls. rosin, 110,554 feet lumber.— [The L. cleared as above on 28th Nov., but when off Main Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark

Turlington.
5.—Schr. Edward Kidder, Harksen, for New York, by J. 5.—Schr. Edward Kidder, Harksen, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 2,750 bbls. rosin.
Schr. Sea Bird, Smith, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 1500 bbls. rosin, 70 do. tar, 38 bales cotton.
Schr. Tantamount. Davis, for Newburyport, Mass., by O. G. Parsley & Co; with 160,739 ft. lumber.
Brig Nathan, Sawyer, for Curacoa, by Harriss & Howell; with 30 bbls. tar, 10 do. pitch, 28,000 ft spars, 133,000 ft.

Steamer Chatham, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by C. H. Jan. 5-Steamship Parkersburg, Stannard, for New York, by E. A. Keith; with 359 bbls. spirits turpentine, 741 do. rosin, 291 bales cotton, 1185 bushels pea nuts, 12 pkgs mdz.
7—Schr. Alba, Powell, for New York, by E. Murray & Co.; with 790 bbls. spirits turpt., 1536 do. rosin, 308 bales cotton, 447 bushels pea nuts, I box mdze. 8—Brig Sarah Starr, Eddy, for Havana, by G. C. & W. J. Murro; with 170,000 feet lumber.

Brig L. T. Knight. Park, for Cardenas, by Kidder & Mar-Schr. Danl. Williams, Hopkins, for St. Kitts, by Harriss &

Howell; with 97,369 feet lumber. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville. by A. 9—Brig Water Witch, Jackson, for St. Domingo, by Ellis & Mitchell; with 51,600 feet lumber, 151,000 shingles.
Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, for Fayetteville, by T. . & B. G. Worth Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall. Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark

CASH ADVANCES. WE will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or via New York, on such terms as will be satisfactory to holders desiring to realize.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

& Turlington.

BAR AND RESTAURANT,

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc.

He has secured the with confishing which it is recommended. It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adaptive in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. It was a street to with confishing which it is recommended. It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes unsolicited certificates in The dose must be adaptive in the Bowels. Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER INcure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Diarrhos.

Ballious Attacks, Dusney, and is within the last two years of relief, as the numerous my possession show.

Within the last two years of relief, as the numerous my possession show.

Let the dictates of your use of the LIVER INcure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Diarrhos.

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Within the last two years of relief, as the numerous my possession show.

3.000 BAGS GOOD QUALITY, now being landed ex. Brig "Union State," direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash, or its equivalent.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860.

81—d&w-tf

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY Mr. AND Mrs. RICHARDSON,
Aided by a full and able corps of Assistant Teachers.
These Schools will be reopened for the admission of Pupils on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1861.

pils on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1861.

Applicants for admission, examined and classed on Thursday and Friday, (the 10th and 11th.) when it is very important that all who contemplate a connection in the Schools during the session, should be present.

Strangers to the plans and character of these Schools, will receive a Catalogue on application to the Principal.

Dec. 13th, 1860

83-2m—17-2

DISSOLUTION. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of JOHN C. HEYER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted by book account, will please come forward and settle, either by cash or note, so that the business may be closed. JOHN C. HEYER. may be closed.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered a Co-Partnership, under the name of HEYER & CO., and will continue the GROCERY AND PROVISION BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street. JOHN C. HEYER. WM. A. HEYER.

27&7-3m

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF HAVING TO PAY CASH FOR our Goods now, we shall be compelled from this date, (January 1st, 1861.) to present our bills monthly. We cannot give a longer credit.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.

Jan. 1, 1861.

Oct. 6, 1860.

JANUARY, 1861. OUR ACCOUNTS are made out. All persons due us, will please come and settle.

KAHNWEILER & BROS.,
2d door from the Fxchange corner, Front st.

NOTICE. NOTICE.

N THE 10th day of January next, we will sell at public auction, in Averysboro', a large number of likely and valuable Negroes, of different ages and sexes, mostly young. Also, the Lot and Store House now occupied by Malcom Ray, Esq., (an excellent location for trading.) We also are disposed to sell several tracts of valuable Land in Haratteen and Pierra and Pierr nett county, some Pine Land and some very fine River Land. Said Lands will be sold privately, and we will take great pleasure in showing them to those desirous of purchasing. Some portions of the above property will be sold for cash some on time.

R. B. SMITH,
WM. M. NEILL,

Attorneys for H. M. Turner. 102-3t—20-1t Harnett County, Jan. 7. SUGARS—SUGARS. 75 BBLS. C. Coffee and C. Yellow Sugars; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered; Muscovado Sugars—light and dry; WORTH & DANIEL, 2 Granite Row. For sale by

HOYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havans Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government. under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on TUESDAY, January 22nd, 1861.

*360.000. SORTEO NUMERO 649 ORDINARIO. CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000! CAPTTAL PRIZE \$100,000 s

1 Prime of \$100,000 50 Prime of \$1,000

1 ** \$50,000 60 ** 500

1 ** \$20,000 163 ** 466

1 ** \$20,000 20 Approximations . 8,806

1 ** \$10,000 20 Approximations . 8,806

Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$800 each; 4 of \$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,000; 4 of \$400 to \$20,00

150 HHDS. PRIME CARDENAS MOLASSES;

ONCENTRATED LEAVEN!
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN! CONCENTRATED LEAVEN! ONLY PREPARATION

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS. And grows more and more popular

every day! And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative wil restore the bald and gray, and pre-serve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthfu

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21st. 1858.

Prof. Wood: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head; il fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated; hronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of sufferwith an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence.
I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I
been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head
has suffered extensely from cold. This induced me to pay
Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a
two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of
August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and
the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black,
though short; it is also ceming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its
use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I
would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an
order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,

SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier, Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unshown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintance were to appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognise me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can have which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the

production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours, A. M. LATTA.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds \(\frac{1}{2} \) a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \(\frac{3}{2} \) a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Breadway. New York and 114 Market St. St. Loris Me. York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DEUGGISTS AND FANCE GOOM

> SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

old in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.

Nov. 7th, 1860.

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by now resorted to with confiall that have used it, and is

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES,
Air Tight, and pull keep in any changle. Air Tight, and will keep in any clim
The Family Calharic
tive Cathartic which the PILLS is a gentle but ac-

The Family Catharitic tive Cathartic which the practice more than twerty. The constantly increas have long used the PILLS all express in regard to their them within the reach of The Profession well know on different portions of the The FAMILY CATHAR reference to this well establed from a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as Deslepiness, Pains in the mess, Pain and Soreness sudden cold, which frein a long course of Fevering Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Chillism, a great Purifier of the to which fiesh is heir, too advertisement. Dose, 1 to 18 THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARITIC PILLS is a gentle but active the proprietor has used in his years.

PILLS is a gentle but acproprietor has used in his years.

Ing demand from those who and the satisfaction which duse, has induced me to place all.

That different Cathartics act bowels.

TIC PILLS has, with due tished fact, been compounpurest Vegetable Extracts, part of the alimentary cannual cases where a Catharangements of the Stomach, Back and Loins, Costave-over the whole b dy, from quently, it neglected, end Loss of Appetite, a Creeptite body, Restlessness, flead-Had, all Inflammatory dren or Adults, Rheuma-Blood, and many diseases numerous to mention in this 3.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHAR-TIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

B. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor, 208 Broadway, New York. 171&31—19 March 24, 1860.



Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL. and why? because it never fails to afford instantaneous re-lief when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and one trial alone will convince you that what we say is true.

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE of any kind, and therefore relieves by removing the sufferings of your child, instead, of by deadening its sensibilities. For this reason, it commends itself as the only reliable preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for softening the gums, reducing inflamation, regulating the Bowels, and retieving pain, it has no equalbeing an anti-spasmodic it is used with unfailing success in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. As you nalse the life and health of your children, and reis to be

all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which all other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you can rechange the profession of the composed take none but DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you can rely upon. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 409 Broadway, New York, And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country. Sold in Wilmington, N. C., only by WALKER MEARES, February 27th, 1860—148-27-cowly. Druggist.

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREAT-MENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPER MATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, producing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility. By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINI., M. D., 490 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.

July 17, 1860.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 23df 1860.

WACHOVIA FLOUR.

WE HAVE just received from Wachovia Wills a
of fresh ground Family Flour. For sale by
Dec. 22.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." Price, 25 Cents.

All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C. April 14th, 1880.

HHDS. PRIME CARDENAS MOLASS:

20 ' prime to choice Musco Sugar;

50 bags N. C. Flour;

50 bbis. " of a good brand;

200 bales best Eastern Hay in market;

200 kegs Nails, all sizes;

150 boxes Candles—best brands;

50 bbis. N. Y. City Mess Pork;

22 hhds. choice Sides and Shoulders. HATHAWAY & CO.

From the Charleston Courier, 5th inst. RETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE

COMMISSIONERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA. The following correspondence was read in secret session, and from which the injunction of secrecy was removed.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Gen. P. Quattlebaum for facilities in procuring, at a late hour last night, copies for publication in this morning's Courier :

WASHINGTON, December 28, 1860. Sir:—We have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the all powers from the Convention of the people of South arolina, under which we are "authorized and empowered to treat with the Government of the United States delivery of the forts, magazines, light-houses, and other real estate, with their appurtenances, within the limits of South Carolina, and also for an apportionment of the public debt and for a division of all the property held by the Government of the United States, as agent of the Confederated States, of which South Carolina was recently a member, and generally to negotiate as to all other measures and ar rangements proper to be made and adopted in the existing relation of the parties, and for the continuance of peace and amity between this Commonwealth and the Government at

In the execution of this trust, it is our duty to furnish you, as we now do, with an official copy of the Ordinance of Secession, by which the State of South Carolina has resumed the powers she delegated to the Government of the United States, and has declared her perfect sovereignty and

It would also have been our duty to have informed you that we were ready to negotiate with you upon all such questions as are necessarily raised by the adoption of this rdinance, and that we were prepared to enter upon this negotiation with the earnest desire to avoid all unnecessary and hostile collision, and so to inaugurate our new relations as to secure mutual respect, general advantage, and a future of good will and harmony, beneficial to all the parties

But the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible. We came here the representa-tives of an authority, which could at any time within the past sixty days have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but upon pledges given in a manner that we cannot doubt, determined to trust to your honor rather than to its own power. Since our arrival an officer of the United States acting, as we are assured, not only without, but against your orders, has dismantled one fort and occupied another, thus altering to a most important extent the condition of affairs under which we came.

Until these circumstances are explained in a manner which relieves us of all doubt as to the spirit in which these negotiations shall be conducted, we are forced to suspend discussion as to any arrangements by which our mutual interests might be amicably adjusted.

in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston. Under present circumstances, they are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and, as our recent experience shows, threatens speedily to bring issue questions which ought to be settled with temperance

We have the honor to be. Very respectfully, Your obedient servants,

R. W. BARNWELL, Commissioners. J. H. ADAMS, JAMES L. ORR, To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1860. Gentlemen: —I have had the honor to receive your communication of 28th inst., together with a copy of "your ful powers of the Convention of the people of South Carolina. authorizing you to treat with the Government of the United States on various important subjects therein mentioned. and also a copy of the Ordinance, bearing date on the 20th inst., declaring that "the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America.' is hereby dissolved.'

In answer to this communication, I have to say, that my position, as President of the United States, was clearly dened in the Message to Congress on the 3d inst. In that I stated that, "apart from the execution of the laws, so far as this may be practicable, the Executive has no authority to decide what shall be the relations between the Federa Government and South Carolina. He has been invested with no such discretion. He possesses no power to change the relations heretofore existing between them, much les to acknowledge the independence of that State. This would he to invest a mere Executive officer with the nower of recognizing the dissolution of the Confederacy among our thirty-three Sovereign States. It bears no resemblance to the recognition of a foreign de facto Government involving no such responsibility. Any attempt to do this would, on his part, be a naked act of usurpation. It is, therefore, my duty to submit to Congress the whole question in all its

as private gentlemen of the highest character, and was entirely willing to communicate to Congress any proposition to say that the State of South Carolina having, in the exercise of that great right of self-government which underlies have to make to that he iect such a disposition might be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power, as to prevent the inauguration of a civil war between the parties in regard to the possession of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston; and I therefore deeply regret, that, in your opinion "the events of the last twenty-four hours render this

drawal of the troops from the harbor of Charleston," stating that "under present circumstances they are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible, and as our upon the subject of the Independence of the State. That ecent experience show, threatens speedily to bring to a bloody issue questions which ought to be settled with tem- lic affairs which rendered our presence necessary. perance and judgment.

The reason for this change in your postion is that since your arrival in Washington, "an officer of the United States cting as we (you) are assured not only without, but against your (my) orders, has dismantled one fort and oc-cupied another, thus altering to a most important extent the condition of affairs under which we (you) came." You also allege that you came here "the Representatives of an authority which could at any time within the past sixty days, have taken possession of the forts in Charleston harbor, but which, upon pledges given in a manner that we (you) cannot doubt, determined to trust to your (my) honor rather than to its power."

This brings me to a consideration of the nature of those alleged pledges, and in what manner they have been observed. In my Message of the 3d of December last, I stated, in regard to the property of the United States in South Carolina, that it "has been purchased for a fair equivalent by the consent of the Legislature of the State for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, &c., and over these the authority to exercise exclusive legislation, has been expressly granted by the Constitution to Congress.— It is not believed that any attempt will be made to expel the United States from this property by force; but if in this I should prove to be mistaken, the officer in command of the forts has received orders to act strictly on the defensive. In such a contingency, the responsibility for consequences would rightfully rest upon the heads of the assailants."

This being the condition of the parties, on Saturday, 8th

called on me, and requested an interview. We had an earnest conversation on the subject of these forts, and the best means of preventing a collision between the parties, for the purpose of sparing the effusion of blood. I suggested, for prudential reasons that it would be best to put in writing what they said to me verbally. They did so accordingly, and on Monday morning, the 10th instant, three of them presented to me a paper, signed by all the Representatives from South Carolina with a single exception, of which the follow-

" To His Excellency James Buchanan,

*President United States: In compliance with our statement to you yesterday, we now express to you our strong convictions that neither the constituted authorities nor any body of the people of the State of South Carolina, will either attack or molest the United States forts in the harbor of Charleston previously to the action of the Convention, and we hope and believe not until an offer has been made through an accredited representative to negotiate for an amicable arrangement of all matters between the State and the Federal Government. provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into those forts, and their relative military status shall remain as at JOHN McQUEEN,

And here I must, in justice to myself, remark that, at the

M. L. BONHAM, W. W. BOYCE, LAURENCE M. KEITT. Washington, 9th December, 1860,"

time the paper was presented to me, I objected to the word "provided," as it might be construed into an agreement on my part which I never would make. They said that nothin s further from their intention-they did not so understand it, and I should not so consider it. It is evident they could enter into no reciprocal agreement with me on the subject. They did not profess to have authority to do this, and were acting in their individual character. I considered it as nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gen tlemen to exert their influence for the purpose expressed.

The event has proven that they have faithfully kept their promise, although I have never since received a line from any member of the Convention, on the subject. It is well known it was my determination, and this I freely expressed, not to reinforce the forts in the harbor and thus produce a collision, until they had been actually attacked, or until I had certain evidence that they were about to be attacked. This paper I received most cordially, and considered it as a happy omen that peace might still be preserved, and that time might be thus given for reflection. This is the whole

attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper, to increase its power of resistance. You are also autho.ized to take similar steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act.

"D. P. BUTLER,

"Assistant Adjutant General."
"FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., December 11, 1860."
This is in conformity to my instructions to Major Buell.
"JOHN B. FLOYD,

These were the last instructions transmitted to Major Ar derson before his removal to Fort Sumter, with a single axception, in regard to a particular which does not in any degree affect the present question. Under these circumstances, it is clear that Major Anderson acted upon his own responsibility and without authority, unless, indeed, he had "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act" on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, which has not been alleged. Still he is a brave and honorable officer, and justice requires that he should not be condemned without a fair hearing.

Be this as it may, when I learned that Major Anderson had left Fort Moultrie and proceeded to Fort Sumter, my first promptings were to command him to return to his former position, and there to await the contingencies presented in his instructions. This would only have been done, with any degree of safety to the command, by the concurrence of the South Carolina authorities. But before any steps could possibly have been taken in this direction, we received information that the "Palmetto flag floated out to the breeze at Castle Pinckney, and a large military force went over last night (the 27th) to Fort Moultrie.' Thus, the authorities of South Carolina, without waiting or asking for any explanations, and, doubtless, believing as

you have expressed it, that the officer had acted not only without, but against my orders, on the very next day after the night when the removal was made, seized by a military force, two of the three federal forts in the harbor of (harleston, and have covered them under their own flag, instead of that of the United States. At this gleomy period of our On the very day, the 27th instant, that possession wo forts was taken, the Palmetto flag was raised over the Federal Custom House and Postoffice in Charleston, and on he same day every officer of the Customs-Collector, Naval Officer, Surveyor and Appraiser-resigned their offices. And this, although it was well known from the language of my Massage, that, as an Executive officer, I felt myself and to collect the revenue at the port of Charleston unde the existing laws. In the harbor of Charleston we now find three forts confronting each other, over all of which the Federal flag floated only four days ago; but now, over two
of them this flag has been supplanted, and the Palmetto flag

has been substituted in its stead. It is under all these circumstances that I am urged imme diately to withdraw the troops from the harbor of Charleston, and am informed that without this, negetiation is imossible. This I cannot do; this I will not do. Such an dea was never thought of by me in any possible contingen cy. No allusion had been made in any communication be tween myself and any human b ing. But the inference is that I am bound to withdraw the troops from the only fort remaining in the possession of the United States, in the harbor of Charleston, because the officer there in command of all the forts, thought proper, without instructions, change his position from one of them to another. At this point of writing I have received information by

telegraph, from Captain Humphreys, in command of the Arsenal at Charleston, that "it has to-day (Sunday, 30th.) been taken by force of arms." It is estimated the munitions of war belonging to the United States in Arsenal are worth half a million of dollars. Comment is needles. After this information, I have only to add, that whilst it is my duty to defend Fort Sumter, as a portion of the public property of the United States, against

ostile attacks from whatever quarter they may come, by such means as I may possess for this purpose, I do not per-ceive how such a defence can be construed into a menace against the city of Charleston. With great personal regard, I remain yours very JAMES BUCHANAN.

fully,
To Honorable Robert W. Barnwell, James H. Adams, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1861.

Sir :- We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of our letter of the 30th December, in reply to a note addressed by us to you on the 28th of the same month, as Comnissioners from South Carolina.
In reference to the declaration with which your reply

commences, that your "position as President of the United States was clearly defined in the Message to Congress on the 3d instant;" that you possess "no power to change the relations heretofore existing" between South Carolina and the States, "much less to acknowledge the independence of that State," and that consequently you could meet us only as private gentlemen of the highest character, with an such is my opinion still. I could therefore meet you only sition we might have to make," we deem it only necessary Of this you were well aware. It was my earnest desire that and independent, we, as her representatives, felt no sp cial

> Satisfied that the State had simply exercised her unques tionable right, we were prepared, in order to reach substantial good, to waive the formal considerations which your constitutional scruples might have prevented you from extending. We came here, therefore, expecting to be received as you did receive us, and perfectly content with that illingness was ample recognition of the condition of pubposition, however, it is our duty, both to the State which we represent and to ourselves, to correct several important misconceptions of our letter, into which you have fallen.
>
> You say "it was my earnest desire that such a disposition should be made of the whole subject by Congress, who alone possess the power, to prevent the inauguration of

us.

civil war between the parties in regard to the possession of the Federal forts in the harbor of Charleston, fore, deeply regret that, in your opinion, 'the events of the pressed no such opinion, and the language which you quote ours is altered in its sense by the omission of a most important part of the sentence. What we did say was the events of the last twenty-four hours render such an assurance impossible." Place that "assurance" as contained in our letter in the sentence, and we are prepared to re

Again, professing to quote our language, you say: "Thus, the authorities of South Carolina, without waiting or asking for any explanation, and, doubtless believing, as you have expressed it, that the officer had acted not only without against my orders," &c. We expressed no such opinion in reference to the belief of the people of South Carolina.

The language which you have quoted was applied solely and entirely to our assurances, obtained here, and based, as you well know, upon your own declaration, a declaration which, at that time, it was impossible for the authorities of South Carolina to have known. But, without following this

letter into all its details, we propose only to meet the chief points of the argument. Some weeks ago, the State of South Carolina declared her intention, in the existing condition of public affairs, to se cede from the United States. She called a Convention of her people to put her declaration in force. The Convention met and passed the Ordinance of Secession. All this you anticipated, and your course of action was thoroughy considered. In your annual sessage you declared you had no right, and would not attempt, to coerce a secedi g State, but that were bound by your constitutional oath, and would defend the property of the United States within the borders of South Carolina, if an attempt was made to take it by force. Seeing very early that this question of property difficult and delicate one, you manifested a desire to settle it without collision. You did not reinforce the garrison in the harbor of Charleston. You removed a distinguished and veteran officer from the command of Fort Mouitrie be and veteran oncer from the command of Fort Moultre because he attempted to increase his supply of ammunition.
You refused to send additional troops to the same garrison, when applied for by the officer appointed to succeed him.—
You accepted the resignation of the oldest and most eminent member of your Cabinet, rather than allow the son to be strengthened. You compelled an officer stationed at Fort Sumter to return immediately to the Arsenal forty muskets, which he had taken to arm his men. You expressed, not to one, but to many of the most distinguished of our public characters, whose testimony will be placed upon the record, whenever it is necessary, your anxiety for a peaceful termination of this controversy, and your willing. ness not to disturb the military status of the forts, if Commissioners should be sent to the Government, whose communications you promised to submit to Congress. You received and acted on assurances from the highest official authorities of South Carolina that no attempt would be made to disturb your possession of the forts and property of the United States if you would not disturb their existing condi-

tion until the Commissioners had been sent, and the attempto negotiate had failed. You took from the members of th House of Representatives a written memorandum that no such attempt should be made, "provided that no reinforcements shall be sent into those forts and their relative military status shall remain as at present." And although you attach no force to the acceptance of such a paper—though you "considered it as nothing more in effect than the promise of highly honorable gentlemen," as an obligation on one side without a corresponding obligation on the other, it must be remembered (if we are rightly informed) that you were pledged, if you ever did send reinforcements, to

executed your resolution.

for explanation, we added, "And, in conclusion, we would urge upon you the immediate withdrawal of the troops from the harbor of (harleston. Under present circumstances, they are a standing menace which renders negotiation impossible," &c. "Under present circumstances!" What circumstances? Why, clearly the occupation of Fort Sumter and the dismantling of Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, in the face of your pledges, and without explanation or practical disavowal. And there is nothing in the letter which would or could have prevented you from declining to withdraw the troops and offering the restoration of the status to which you were pledged, if such had been your desire. It would have been wiser and better, in our opinion, to have withdrawn the troops; and this opinion we urged upon you, but we demanded nothing but such an explanation of the events of the last twenty-four hours as would restore our confidence in the spirit with which the negotiafor explanation, we added, " And, in conclusion, we would

fidence in the spirit with which the negotia tions should be conducted.

In relation to this withdrawal of the troops from the har

bor, we are compelled, however, to notice one passage of your letter. Referring to it you say, "This I cannot do.—This I will not do. Such an idea was never thought of by me in any possible contingency. No allusion to it had ever been made in any communication between myself and any In reply to this statement we are compelled to say it, that your conversation with us left upon our minds the distinct impression that you did seriously contemplate the withdrawal of the troops from Charleston harbor. And in support of this impression we would add, that we have the

positive assurance of gentlemen of the highest possible public reputation and the most unsullied integrity—mer whose name and fame, secured by long service and patriotic achievement, place their testimony beyond cavil,—that such suggestions had been made to and urged upon you by them and had formed the subject of more than one earnest dis cussion with you. And it was this knowledge that induced us to urge upon you a policy which had, to recommend it, its own wisdom and the weight of such authority.

As to the second point, that the authorities of South Car-

As to the second point, that the authorities of South Carolina, instead of asking explanations and giving you the opportunity to vindicate yourself, took possession of other property of the United States, we would observe, first, that even if this were so, it does not avail you for defence, for the opportunity was afforded you before these facts occur-red. We arrived in Washington on Wednesday. The news frem Major Anderson reached here early on Thursday, and was immediately communicated to you. All that day mer of the highest consideration—men who had striven successfully to lift you to your great office—who had been you tried and true friends through the troubles of your Admin istration, sought you, and entreated you to act, to act as

They told you that every hour complicated your position They only asked you to give the assurance that if the facts were so—that if the Commander had acted without and against your orders, and in violation of your pledges—that you would restore the status you had pledged your honor to maintain. You refused to decide. Your Secretary of War -your immediate and proper adviser in this whole waited anxiously for your decision until he felt that delay

was becoming dishonor.

More than twelve hours passed, and two Cabinet meet ings had adjourned, before you knew what the authorities o South Carolina had done, and your prompt decision at an noment of that time would have avoided the subsequen complications. But if you had known the acts of the au horities of South Carolina, should that have prevented you keeping your faith? What was the condition of things?— For the last sixty days you have had in Charleston harbor not force enough to hold the forts against an equal enemy. Two of them were empty; one of those, too, the most important in the harbor. It could have been taken any time You ought to know better than any man that it would have your honor.

Believing that they were threatened by Fort Sumter e pecially, the people were with difficulty restrained from se-curing, without blood, the possession of this important for tress. After many and reiterated assurances given on your ehalf, which we cannot believe unauthorized, they deter mined to forbear, and in good faith sent on their sioners to negotiate with you. They meant you no harm wished you no ill. They thought of you kindly; believed ou true; and were willing, as far as was consistent with luty, to spare you unnecessary and hostile collision. Scarce y had their Commissioners left, than Major Anderson wage war. No other words will describe his action.

It was not a peaceful chan e from one fort to another; was a hostile act in the highest sense, and only justified in the presence of a superior enemy and in imminent peril.— He abandoned his position, spiked his gnns, burned his guncarriages, made preparations for the destruction of his post and withdrew under cover of the night to a safer position. This was war. No man could have believed (without your assurance) that any officer could have taken such a step "not only without orders, but against orders." What the State did was in simple self-defence; for this act, with all its attending circumstances, was as much war as firing a vol ley; and, war being thus begun, until those commencing it explained their action and disavowed their intention, there was no room for delay; and even at this moment, while we are writing, it is more than probab e, from the tenor of your letter, that reinforcements are hurrying into the conflict, that when the first gun shall be fired, there will have been on your part one continuous consistent series of action ed by regular reinforcements, and terminating in defeat of for, among the many things which you have said, there one thing you cannot say—you have waited anxiously for news from the seat of war, in hopes that delay would fur

nish some excuse for this precipitation.

But this "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to hostile act on the part of the authorities of South Carolina, which is the only justification of Major Anderson, you are forced to admit "has not yet been alleged." But you have decided. You have resolved to hold by force what you have obtained through our misplaced confidence, and, by refusing to disavow the action of Major Anderson, have converted his violation of orders into a legitimate act of your

Be the issue what it may, of this we are assured, that if Fort Moultrie has been recorded in history as a memorial of Carolina galiantry, Fort Sumter will live upon the succeeding page as an imperishable testimony of Carolina faith. By your course you have probably rendered civil war in evitable. be it so. If you choose to force this issue upon us the State of South Carolina will accept it, and relying upon Him who is the God of Justice as well as the God o Hosts, will endeavor to perform the great duties which lies before her, hopefully, bravely and thoroughly.

Our mission being one for negotiation and peace, and your note leaving us without hope of a withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter, or of the restoration of the status quo existing at the time of our arrival, and intimating, as we think your determination to reinforce the garrison in the harbon f Charleston, we respect ully inform you that we purpos returning to Charleston to morrow afternoon. We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your

bedient servants,

R. W. BARNWELL,

Commissioners. J. H. ADAMS, JAMES L. ORR. To his Excellency, the President of the United States.

The following was the endorsement on the paper:
| YECUTIVE MANSION, 3 o'clock. This paper just presented to the President, is of such that he declines to receive it.

SPEECH OF ELI W. HALL, Esq., OF NEW HANOVER,
Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina on Wednesday December 19th, 1860.

Mr. Hall offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That North Carolina is devotedly attached to the Union of the Constitution—the Union of our fathers, and still hopes that it may be restored and perpetuated.

Resolved, however, That unless by the 4th of March next he lust of exclusive Northern sectional domination shall b quieted, and a reaction in public sentiment at the North upon the subject of slavery shall have taken place, eventuating in further, ample and complete guarantees for the protection of our rights under the Constitution, in this particular and all others, it will be the duty of North Carolin ing common cause with her sister States of the South-t eek her safety out of the Union.

Mr. Hall then said: Mr. Speaker, Why is it that in the midst of a period of unexampled physical prosperity in our country, amid the full development of materiwell-being, when our fields are teeming with plenty our commerce whitening every sea, the refining influence of the arts, and the practical benefits of science were being disseminated far and wide, capital seeking investment, and labor meeting its reward, our flag the harbinger of peace and good will to all the nations of the earth as it floats in every clime, and our churches vocal with praises to God for his goodness,-why is it, that as if by magic, the scene has shifted, and there is now presented to our stricken gaze the harrowing picture of men of different sections of the same country, who should but reflect upon each other's countenances the smiles of fraternal love, now scowling at each other in almost deadly hate, commerce prostrated, currency depreciated, the arm of industry paralyzed, public confidence gone, individual credit suspected, and grim want and pale terror, as they stalk side by side amid the ruin

that surrounds them? shappy during that paces might write any extractive and and hornal approximate that paces might write any and a contact the second pour resolution.

You sent orders to your offerencemanading them, strict, although such an agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such an agreement with parties capable of contracting, although such as a green was well have been on my parties of the parti It is, sir, because the slumbering apprehensions of years have been rudely awoke into certainty, because the

whipped into him by the schoolmaster; it is kissed into him by his sweetheart; it is the staple of his literature; it is harangued into him by pot-house politicians and learned statesmen; it is preached into him by petty popes in pulpits, until finally, his leading dominant sentiment is hostility to slavery and slaveholders. How has this sentiment embodied and manifested itself?-First, by besieging Congress with abolition petitions, and seeking to flood the mails with incendiary publications; then it invaded the sanctuary of the churches and expelled from the communion table men professing the same religious faith. By its Wilmot Proviso, its Emigrant Aid Societies, the rifle and the sword, it has sought to exclude and has excluded southern men from an equal participation in common territory purchased in part by southern blood and southern treasure. open, wanton, flagrant hostility to the south, it has by large majorities, in many northern States, passed personal liberty bills, and nullified laws for our benefit passed by Congress under the plainest provisions of the Constitution. It has stained the soil of a sister State with the blood of her citizens, and afforded sympathy and safe refuge to their murderers. It has through the press, the pulpit, upon the hustings, in party platforms, and upon the floor of Congress, systematically, energet ically and persistently denounced, villified and abused us, and has stigmatized us as barbarians and no better than polygamists. It has, by its emissaries, its Helper books, and other means, created a sense of insecurity in our midst, and paralyzed the peace of mind of our wives and children. It has taken no step backwards-the motio inscribed upon its flag, has ever been "Excelsior," until now it has boldly proclaimed the " irrepressible conflict," and has without our votes, in spite of our earnest protest and supplications, and against our honor and safety, by unprecedented and almost fabulous majorities in the Northern States, placed over us, as our chief executive ruler, the representative of our nation, a man because of his known hostility to our institutions, because he has declared that these States must all be free States; a man who, as it has been said, dare not plant his foot within the borders of North Carolina, and publicly speak his recorded opinions without subjecting himself to a criminal prosecution.

But it is said that inasmuch as there is still a Demo cratic majority in the Senate, we must wait. If we simply wait does not every man know that that protection will surely fail us. Do we not know that if at any time within the last two years elections had been held in any one of the free States now represented by these Democrats who gave us the majority in the Senate, that republicans of the blackest stripe would have been substituted in their stead. But, say they, we have still the Supreme Court. Well, the Black Republicans do not regard its decisions now. Mr. Lincoln, in a speech delivered in Chicago 16th, July, 1858, said: "I have always hated slavery as much as any abolitionists. bave always hated it, and I always believed it in a course of ultimate extinction. If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question, whether slavery should be prohibited in a new territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should." But further, we know it is the avowed policy of that party to re-construct the Supreme Court to suit its views, and consequently we should soon be deprived of its poor ægis. Why, then, simply wait, when by waiting simply, these

results are soon to follow? Let us now, sir, consider the inevitable consequences which would follow from the adoption of the "waiting" policy, and an acquiescence in a submission to the administration of Abraham Lincoln. Sir, "there is a divinity that doth hedge a king," and power even in a republican government hath its prestige. Great names sanctify wrong, and the very inauguration of a black republican President, upon the policy of that party would exert a tremendous moral influence in behalf of what is called "freedom," and deal the institution of slavery a blow, the force of which no man can fully appreciate. The republican party would be lifted from its low estate to occupy a proud pre-eminence, and reflect the radiance shed upon it from the effulgent beams emanating from the pomp, pride and circumstance of the highest official position in the Republic. The very fact of submission to it would bend the proud spirit of our people. It would be admitting into our Paradise the

evil one, and "Oh! how dearly we would pay for our primal fall,

Some flowrets of Eden we still might inherit, But the trail of the serpent would be o'er them all." Mr. Speaker, I do not apprehend that Mr. Lincoln even with a black republican Congress at his back, would make any immediate or direct aggression upon slavery within the States; but I do say that the inexorable policy which his administration and succeeding ones would mark out and insidiously, but persistently and surely effectuate, would be as has thus been graphically portrayed:

"To introduce the doctrine of negro equality into American politics, and to make it the ground of positive legisla-tion hostile to the Southern States. "To exclude the slave property of the South from all ter-ritories now in the Union, or which may hereafter be ac-

"To pr vent the admission in any latitude of another slaveholding State.

"To repeal the fugitive Slave Law, and practically refuse to obey the Constitution on that subject.
"To refuse to prevent or punish by State action the spoliation of slave property; but on the contrary to make it a riminal offence in their citizens to obey the Union, in so far as they protect property in African Slaves.

'To abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

'To abolish it in the forts, arsenals, dock-yards and other places in the South, where Congress has exclusive jurisdic-

"To abolish the internal and coastwise trade "To limit, harrass, and frown upon the institution in eve-

ry mode of political action and by every form of publ And finally by the Executive, by Congress, by the postal service, the press, free speech, and all other accessible modes, to agitate without ceasing until the Southern States without sympathy or brotherhood in the Union, worn down by the unequal struggle, shall be compelled ignomini surrender and liberate their slaves.

Does any one doubt that the foregoing will be the policy? Let us look at a few of the proofs without referring to their platforms, Helper's book, &c. Mr. Seward in the Senate, says:

"A free Republican Government like this, notwithstand-ing all its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and couning all its constitutional checks, cannot long resist and counteract the progress of society."

""Free labor has at last apprehended its rights and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the Republic. It will henceforth meet you boidly add resolutely here (Washington;) it will meet you everywhere, in the Territories and out of them, wherever you may go to extend slavery. It has driven you back in California and Kansas, it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, and Texas. It will meet you in Arizona, in Central America. and even in Cuba."

in Central America, and even in Cuba. "'You may, indeed, get a start under or near the tropics and seem safe for a time, but it will be only for a short time. Even there you will found States only for free labor to maintain and occupy. The interest of the whole race demands the ultimate emancipation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be hurried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide." The white man needs this continent to leave the continent to be a seen to be you to decide." The white man needs this continent to la bor upon. His head is clear, his arm is strong, and his ne-cessities are fixed.

"It is for yourselves, and not for us, to decide how long and through what further mortifications and disasters the contest shall be protracted before freedom shall enjoy her already assured triumph.

"You may refuse to yield it now, and for a short period, but your refusal will only animate the friends of freedom with the courage and the resolution, and produce the union among them, which alone is necessary on their part to attain the position itself, simultaneously with the impending overthrous of the existing Federal Administration and the constitution of a new and more independent Congress."

Mr. Sumner says:

Mr. Summer says:

"And now, fellow citizens, what is Slavery? This is no question merely of curiosity or philanthropy, for when the mational Government, which you and I at the North help to constitute, is degraded to be ut instrument, and all the national territories are proclaimed open to its burbaries, and the constitution itself, is pervetted to handling in private sions. The whole subject logically and necessarily entering in the whole subject logically and necessarily entering in the whole subject logically and necessarily entering the walls.

the border, is to be transferred within the limits of North Carolina. The President will hold the golden key to unlock the gates of our citadel. Every little post office, light house, custom house, and place of Federal patronage within our limits, will become nest to hatch black republican eggs, and a nucleus, around which will gather a black republican squad .-Say what you will, every North Carolinian who holds office under Li coln's appointment becomes virtute of-ficii, the apologist of his administration, and the downward steps from apology to defence, and then to advocacy, are not far distant. Jealousy between the slaveholder and the non-slaveholder will be fostered and fomented. The minds of the uneducated will be sys tematically demoralized upon the subject. The abolition leaven, which may now exist in North Carolina. will then begin to find its business to work upon .-After a while a black republican ticket may be run in North Carolina, and we may have the honor, eventually, of occupying seats upon this floor with black Republican Senators. In the meantime, our slaves themselves, now happy, contented, and faithful, we their friends and they ours, would amid the turmoil, the excitement of debate and the clashing of interests be aroused to a sense of fancied wrongs, the smouldering brutal instincts of their nature would be appealed to, all the power of police regulations would be ineffectual at times to suppress outbreaks, and thus, foes without and foes within, with insurrections and rumors of insurrections, with riots between the different classes of our white population, our people with the utmost kindness and hospitality, and I whole social system convulsed in the agonies of dissolution, famine staring us in the face from the prostration of commerce, the whole world against us in sentiment and our own government our most bitter and unrelent ing foe-great God, what hope would there be? As we stood at bay, frenzied, maddened, but despairing, with our wives and children clinging to us pale and panic stricken—death itself would be a refuge. Sir, it is bad enough for fifteen equal States of this Jnion to be practically excluded from any controlling influence in the administration of this government— even were the avowed policy of that administration to even were the avowed policy of that administration to protect their rights and toster their interests. But purity, its future historians may yet point to this when the avowed policy of that administration is to day and hour in South Carolina's history, and say to deny them equality, to strike at their dearest interests, to destroy the domestic tranquility and jeopardize the lives of their people, no "watch and wait" for me, sir. I shall not invest Mr. Lincoln with the imperial purple, put into his hands the wand of power, and then lay the flattering unction to my soul, that after all he will prove himself a perjured liar, talsity his whole record, and betray the party which elevated him. No, sir, will take him and the immense northern majorities who elected him at their word, and I'll resist them now, sir They have crossed the rubicon. They must go back .-If they want to treat they must do it on the other side. The crisis which for years has been threatening has culminated. The great issue whether we will it or not is upon us-the first decisive battle of the irrepressible conflict is now being fought. Let us stand firm, close up in serried ranks and lock shields. It is due to the honor and welfare of North-Carolina, God bless her, it us of the doctrine they have been taught, and that igno is due to our manhood, it is due to our children and our children' children, that now, now, when we have the might and the strength, we should conquer upon this to the Union by hooks of steel, which no aggressions on question an everlasting peace. Cause the Northern their part could loosen. They have been told that all mind to re-act, cause the uplifted Northern arm to stay our demands for redress were but as the "sounding brass its death blow by doing nothing but "watch and wait!"

verse his current, and roll up the billows of the Atlantic upon the summit of the Rocky Mountains. I have thus far argued, Mr. Speaker, that it was the duty of North Carolina to have assumed an attitude of the South and abolish slavery. Now I believe that in resistance to the administration of Abraham Lincoln a just cause the northern people united would be as near the day his election was ascertained, upon the abstract merits of the case as between him and the Northern States, without reference to the action of the Southern States or any of them, before, at or since that time. I come now to consider what this Senate should do with reference to the present state of affairs, and with

the lights now before us. South Carolina has taken her destiny in her own hands, has dissolved her connection with the General Government and claims to stand before the world a sovereign, free and independent State. It is unquestionably her determination at this time never to reunite that brotherhood of Union with the free States. It amounts almost to a certainty, that in a few weeks Alabama. Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana will take position in line by her side. The probability is that Arkansas and Texas will follow. What may be the action of the other Southern States is a matter of speculation. Sir, are not the very foundations of our State being shaken in the midst of mighty events? And are we to sit here, poor Pillicoddy like, waiting for something to turn up, and idly permitting our gallant ship of State North Carolina, without a flag at her mast-head, without a compass in her binnacle, without a chart to of the Black Republican leaders to hold out delusive steer by, to be made the sport of every blast, and drift hopes to the South until the 4th of March, and then upon the current of events, and float upon the surface of the occasion until she strands, God knows where, a dis- and if we resist, whip us into submission. I shall not be mantled hulk? No sir, we should act, and with what view? Why sir, with a view to restore, if possible, and sealed and delivered. But say some, if we call a Conthen perpetuate the Union of our fathers, the Union of the Constitution-that Union which was ordained to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and question; it is my duty to obey and yield to that de secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. That is our duty. Sir, I am no disunionist per se, I am not yet a secessionist. I recollect that the golden band of the Constitution was fastened around the "old to ber than they are now, and in addition thereto, six of thirteen" to perpetuate and preserve to each of them the inestimable treasure of liberty; I recollect that treasure was purchased at the sacrifice of life and blood, and bitter, bitter tears. My memory lingers with patriotic pride on the glories of the battle fields of Bunker's Hill, Moore's Creek, Monmouth, and Cowpens—battle fields which have been whitened by the bones of the sons of massachusetts, New Jersey and the Carolinas, as they fell fighting side by side. A feeling of reverential awe and under it to maintain her honor and her rights, or steals over me as fancy pictures the great and good
Washington, as he led the suffering people of the Colonies through the long, dark perilous night of the Revolution, into the noon-day sun of Independence. I make it their winding sheet.

Mr. Speaker, while I hope to determine the continuous of the dream of the Continuous and the Union should have were in care event. quent thereto, framed the Constitution and the Union. I duly estimate the wisdom, the sacrifices and the concessions through which they were created, and the manifold blessings which they have conferred. I love that Union; give me but it, and I would stamp upon it esto perpetua. Would sir, that like some, I could think and ive but in the past. I will at least, drink inspiration from its memories. But sir, a stern sense of duty to myself, and those who are to come after me, bid that 1

"Trust no future, however pleasant, Let the dead past bury its dead, Act, act in the living present, Heart within, and God overhead."

Sir, the Union of to-day is not the Union of our fathers. Gentlemen may say, critically speaking, that the Federal Government has committed no overt act upon Southern rights; that the election of Lincoln was in strict accordance with the forms of the Constitution; but, sir, was it not utterly, totally subversive of its spirit? Will that exact justice, that fraternal regard, that mutual concession, that hearty good will between the people of the different States, upon which this Union was founded, exist in Abe Lincoln's Union? That, sir, will be a meritricions Union; in which the south is bound will be a meritricious Union, in which the south is bound will be a meritricions Union, in which the south is bound as an abject victim, to gratify the lust of northern avarice and fanaticism. Well, what can restore the Union of the Constitution, the Union of our father, the only Union that can, ought, and will exist? Why, nothing under God's Heaven, saving His divine interposition, except the quenching the lust of exclusive northern sectional denomination, and a total reaction in northern centiment upon the subject of slavery, eventuating in sample and complete guarantees for the protection of all suple and complete guarantees for the protection of all our lights in this particular, and all others under the Countriction, and that, too, before the 4th day of March 1821, or about the absolute insurance at that time that much a small is surely about to be consummated. Is

them, without reference to any other consideration or influence which might bear upon the case.

We have been asked is Abraham Lincoln an autocrat, that we should fear kim? Sir, this is a government of opinion—popular will is our ruler. I do not ment of opinion—popular will is our ruler. I do not seem to opinion and Lincoln. One thousand Abraham Lincoln. One thousand Abraham Lincoln would not suffice to ruffle the equanimity of the colns would not suffice to ruffle the equanimity of the Southern mind. But I do fear the accession of the Southern mind. But I do fear the accession of the South, they did risk much in the election of an Abolition power of which he is the minister. The influences which power of which he is the minister. The influences which power of which he is the minister. The influences which the south would tamely submit, they boldly procealed that the South would tamely submit, they boldly preparing himself to have it at all hazards, and in any proclaimed that the victory was won, that the election of Lincoln was the downfall of slavery. [Mr. Hall to fear the accession of the South. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his slavery sentiment. It is imbibed by the infant in his lavery sentiment. It is imbibed reafter in vain for any overt act. Our ion, watch and walt?" No, sir, it will be by putting the State in a complete attitude of defence, where she Sir, I believe if any human event can bring the Nor

thern people to their sober second thought, can convince them of the reality of their immense responsibility be fore God and man, can arouse them to a sense of re turning justice, and tear away the veil with which f naticism bas dimmed the light of their reason, it will be the action I have indicated upon the part of the Legislature of the Union-loving, unobtrusive, sober-minded faith-keeping, conservative but resolute old North State If any event can give us influence with our sisters of the South, whereby they may be induced to avoid rash ness and heed moderate counsels, it will be this indica tion on our part that in this, the hour of their need, our sympathizing gaze is not averted from them, that we appreciate the common peril by which we are surrounded. and are preparing to do our part to avert it. Sir, i has pained my heart to witness the course of some of our people and presses towards that people from whom we are divided, only by an intangible imaginary line. Base vilification and contumely have been heaped upon South Carolina unsparingly, and cui bono? Her peor 's have their peculiarities and characteristics which do not assimilate with our views, but when has she, as as a State, ever infringed upon our rights or done us a wrong? They say she calls herself Carolina. I be lieve the appellation was first applied to her by North ern Senators in debate. I, sir, have been a stranger with in her gates ; I have been taken in and treated by her never knew a North Carolinan who had the slightest claim upon either, to complain for the lack of them-But, they say she wants to dragoon us out of the Union Have we any right to dragoon her in it, when she be lieves it is her duty and her rights to go out of it? Some say they are glad she has gone out; it will teach the North a lesson. We will let her run the risk and make the sacrifice, while we'll sit quietly by and reap the benefit. Well, the least we can do then is not to abuse her. Sir, sneer at her as we may, she is a gallant little State, and I will say it of her because it is the truth If this Union is restored and perpetuated in its pristing her belongs the glory. If a dissolution of the Union is inevitable, then the inexorable logic of events may lin the destiny of our State with her's. Is it then pruden or politic to be implanting within the hearts of the per ple of the two Carolinas-where should blossom the lowers of affection—the seeds of hostility and hate? Sir hope to hear no more of this abuse of South Carolina It will take enough for the wounds already inflicted to

But it is said if we arm the State and call a Conven tion it will be regarded by the Northern people as a threat, and will prevent their receding. Sir, what has been wanting heretofore to secure our just rights in the Union, has been firmness and decision on the part of a United South. It may not now be too late. One great difficulty has been that a large mass of the northern reo ple do not themselves appreciate the terrible dangers to rance has to some extent been fostered by our divisions. They have been lead to believe that the South is bound and tinkling cymbol," and that we dare not strike for Why, sir, for all practical purposes, you might as well our rights out of the Union for fear of the slave and take your seat upon the banks of the Mississippi, and non-slaveholder. Many of them yet think that all this "watch and wait" to see the mighty father of waters re- is a muss kicked up by South Carolina, and will end in smoke, and the majority of them are yet determined, as long as we will permit them, to march straight on to the accomplishment of their purpose, which is to subjugate invincible as any people in the world; I do not question their bravery. But the cause they are engaged in is not just, and if they can be brought up by a "round turn," and made to pause and think, there may yet be hope .-Besides, they are far more interested in the preservation of the Union than we are, and we all know the nothern people have no decided antipathy to the almighty dollar. So far as the demand by the people for a Convention is concerned, I will assume to speak but for my own constituency. I do not believe there is a man, woman or child in New Hanover County, who does not wants Convention. Upon this question the immediate sees

> sionists and extreme Union men are a unit. But it is said there is no need of a Convention, that the northern mind has already begun to react. Sir, I deceived; it is but the ripple upon the surface of this great hostile sentiment. If, however, a divided South by the position it has taken, has inaugurated at the North a movement in the right direction, then there is some room for hope that a united South in action may effectuate and complete it. Let us not be sanguine. have it from high authority that it is the policy of some when the forged fetters are upon us, to bid us defiance, vention, perhaps after all the North may not recede, and then perhaps the State will secede. Sir, I am not afraid to trust the people; it is their right to decide that great cision. I know they will do right. But sir, frankness compels me to say, were I a member of that Convention, and the rights of North-Carolina were no better assured eight slave States had permanently seceded, leaving her a suppliant at the feet of a Black Republican govern ment, I would vote to have her out of that Union, by the 4th of March, high and dry. The time in my opin ion would have come for North-Carolinia to unfurl the flag of her State Sovereignty, and if need be, to sum mons with one blast upon her bugle horn, her sons from

> Mr. Speaker, while I hope this Union may be preserve ed, I have but few of the dreadful apprehensions resulting from a separation, which gentlemen conjure up be fore their heated imaginations. I do not believe we should have war in any event. We certainly should not if the South will but unite: nor do I appreciate those difficulties which gentlemen apprehend in forming a fature Union or alliance for North Carolina, based upon elements which will ensure harmony and perpetuity though I have not now time to go into their consideration. It is all fancy to talk about the destruction 0 republican liberty being necessarily involved in a dissolution of this Union. The colonies fought for that and won it, and each State severally and separately enjoyed it, long before this Union was formed, and I see no rea son why it will not survive its dissolution, and still be enjoyed by each of them in any new construction they

> may deem it their interests to form.
>
> I do not propose to argue the abstract right of sees sion. I think practically now it is a question of no important proposed in the practical property of the property o portance. My advocacy of North-Carolina going out of the Union, upon the contingency to which I have referred, would not be affected in the slightest degree by whatever name you might call it, whether revolution, rebellion or secession. But, in passing sir, I will st that I believe a State has the right peaceably to seed from the Union. I hold that I owe allegiance to the general government as a citizen of North-Carolina, and nly so long as North-Carolina commands me to yield

> But. sir, let North Carolina renounce the right sion, and submissively bow her neck to the yoke parted and the liberties of her people have fled. She will thenceforth be to a hostile, consolidated federal power. will thenceforth be to a hostile, consc er, what Hungary is to Austria, what Greece is to Turkey, what Ireland is to England.

Then those lines of Moore, applied to his native Eric.
would serve as a picture to our destiny:
But, alas for his country, her pride is gone by,
And that heart is broken which never would bend;
O'er the rule her children is seened was sigh O'er the ruin her children in secret may sigh,
For 'tis treason to love her, and death to defend!
Unprised are her sons till they've learned to betray,
Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their sires,
And the torch that would light them through dignity's way
And the torch that would light them through dignity's way

CONSERVATIVE INDICATIONS.—PROVIDENCE, R. Jan. 2.—The city council has passed a resolution interacting the representatives of this city in the State.

Un- of the personal liberty law of the State.